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CONTADORA PRESIDENTS TO VISIT CENTRAL AMERICA

PA190345 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- The presidents of the Contadora Croup will travel separately to the various Central American countries in a most dramatic effort to prevent a military confrontation in the area. The four presidents agreed to take this effort directly to the leaders of the countries in conflict.

CARACOL reporter Carlos Alberto Rueda in Caracas established that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will visit two Central American countries after he presides over the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar's birth.

It was also learned in Caracas that during the recent meeting of the Contadora presidents in Cancun, the four presidents decided to visit the Central American countries in a new effort to prevent war in the area. These trips will be made this month.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur will visit Guatemala and Honduras.

TEXT OF CANCUN MESSAGE TO U.S., CUBAN, C.A. LEADERS

PA190233 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2108 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 18 Jul (DPA) -- The presidents of the Contadora Group have sent a message to the President of the United States, to Fidel Castro, to Presidents Alvaro Magana of El Salvador, Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras, Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, Efrain Rios Montt of Guatemala, and to Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

In their message, Presidents Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama, and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela express their concern over the deterioration of peace in Central America, the progressive increase of tensions, the border incidents and their fear that the armed conflict might spread all over the area.

The official text of the message was released this afternoon by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry. The message says:

"Distinguished Mr President:

"As you know, the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela met on 17 July to analyze the grave and complex Central American situation.

"We are concerned with the deterioration in the area, expressed in a clear increase of violence, in a progressive increase of tensions and border incidents, and a permanent risk of armed conflicts which could become general.

"All this stands in the way of the progress of democratic institutions, freedom, social justice and economic development.

"During our meeting, we approved the Declaration of Cancun on Peace for Central America, which we are pleased to include. We consider it wise to invite you, as president of a country with interests and ties in the region, to make common cause with the objectives contained in it and to support the efforts of the Contadora Group to promote detente and find, with the direct participation of the Central American countries, the solution to the problems they are facing. We cordially greet you..."

CONTADORA PRESIDENTS ISSUE STATEMENTS 17 JULY

PA181454 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Statements by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and Colombian President Belisario Betancur at the conclusion of their meeting in Cancun, Mexico, on 17 July -- recorded]

[Text] [De la Madrid] Ladies and gentlemen, the countries that make up the Contadora Group -- Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico -- have been working with perseverance since the beginning of 1983 to contribute to the reestablishment of peace and therefore of the conditions for economic and social development in freedom, democracy, and justice of our brothers, the Central American people.

We have constantly been concerned about the danger of war, which has so far just been a partial threat but which can grow and represent a serious disruption of peace in our region, the continent, and the world. The threat exists, and sometimes it seems to grow and accelerate. This is why, the presidents of the Contadora Group, taking as a basis the efficient work of our foreign ministers, decided to meet today in Cancun. The conversation was fluent, cordial, and fraternal. Our views were in such agreement that today we issued the Cancun Declaration on Central American Peace which, on the basis of the principles that rule our foreign policy, contribute specific formulas and suggestions that can serve as a foundation so that the political desire of the involved parties can be translated into an efficient process of negotiations.

The political will of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico has again been committed. Our commitment for the peace and development of the area is irrevocable. We will continue to persevere in this effort. We will not neglect any action. I am sure that this attitude can bring about the participation [actualizacion] of the parties directly involved in the conflict and the parties interested in the development of the events in the region. In the immediate implementation of this Cancun Declaration, the Contadora Group, via telex, will today address the presidents of the Central American governments, parties directly involved in the problem, and U.S. President Reagan and Commander Fidel Castro to invite them to join this effort. If good faith and determination are present, peace and development are not abstract concepts. We want to protect the lives and destinies of the men and countries of Central America.

[De la Espriella] Mr President of Mexico, Mr President of Venezuela, Mr President of Colombia, Messrs foreign ministers:

Panama has had a recent experience that could have taken it to violent confrontation, but thanks to its people's peaceful spirit and the unlimited support of friendly nations -- such as those present here, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, and also Costa Rica and the rest of the Latin American nations -- it was able to solve its problem not perfectly, but in an acceptable manner through dialogue and political understanding. We believe in dialogue and political understanding.

We believe that the problems of nations and countries must be removed from the context of violence. But to achieve this, the leaders and rulers of those countries must want to remove them from the context of violence in order to obtain peaceful solutions. Panama will spare no efforts to support any initiative that will lead to understanding and dialogue through peaceful means.

We belive that too much blood has already been spilled in Central America and our countries. There is no more time to waste. Lives are being lost each minute that passes. These are valuable lives because if we human beings do not support each other, then how can we want coexist in this world? We Panamanians have shown that we believe in pacifism. We again issue a call to the governments and leaders of the strife-torn area so that they will heed the appeal of this document, which we believe is one more step in the search for that peace. Thank you very much.

[Herrera Campins] Mr President of Mexico, Mr President of Colombia, Mr President of Panama; Messrs foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela; ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, I must express thanks to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid for being such a great host and for the cordiality shown throughout the meeting. I must express thanks to the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, and Panama for the great cordiality and friendship throughout the talks. Although this was the first time we met, it felt that we were old friends that were continuing an interesting conversation that we had interrupted a short time ago. I must express thanks to the foreign ministers of the four countries of the Contadora Group for the preparatory work for this meeting and the work they carried out today, polishing the concepts and accurately interpreting our thoughts and feelings in this difficult hour that is filled with all kinds of omens for the world, especially for Central America.

As president of Venezuela, I must state that we have a moral and political commitment to peace in the area and to peace in the world in general. We do not believe that it is an impossible dream. Just the opposite; we believe it is an aspiration and a climate of understanding that we can and should achieve through desire and understanding.

Contadora's work is hard because many times the immediate expectations are very high. Contadora is contributing its efforts to try and achieve that harmonious understanding and that order with justice that bring peace.

[Betancur] I begin by expressing gratitude to President Miguel de la Madrid, Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda Amor, the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and their technical advisers who have participated in this [words indistinct] of seeking peace in Central America. I wish to express thanks for the hospitality, kindness and facilities that President De la Madrid, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, and all his aides have given us, surrounding us with affection and friendship. These have been important factors in the conclusions that were reached in Cancun this afternoon.

Peace must be (?indivisible), here and everywhere else. In a [word indistinct] world the [words indistinct] the deterioration of peace already has repercussions here. For the first time in many centuries of mankind, the inhabitants of this planet called Earth are contemporaries [contemporaneos] of each other and in solidarity wherever we live. This world has been compared to a drum in the sense that wherever it is hit, it will have repercussions all over.

This world desires peace. The Contadora Group has wanted to be a forerunner of that peace, almost blind itinerant [word indistinct] of that desired and necessary peace. However, peace is not just the absence of war. Instead, it is at the same time [words indistinct] the potentials of human beings [words indistinct]. That is why the Cancun Declaration on Central American Peace establishes not only mechanisms to search for peace through the absence of war but also peace through the fields of justice, development, and the participation of [words indistinct] central America and the possibilities of that development. It also establishes mechanisms to give a pragmatic content to the political support that Contadora has received form various international organizations, such as the EEC, the European Parliament, the European Council, the Nonaligned Countries Movement, the United Nations and its Security Council, and the OAS. We want this support from various states and international organizations to turn into investments in the infrastructure, social areas, health, education, roads, and creation of jobs in the Central American region so that those communities that are now [words indistinct] can participate in that peace. As President De la Madrid has said, we hope that a world that desires peace will express support for it. Thank you Messrs presidents.

L.A. RIGHTS GROUP ON MISSING DETAINEES

FL181857 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- It is known that there are approximately 90,000 missing politicians in Latin America, the Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Detainees and Missing Persons [Federacion Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos] has charged here.

Spokesmen for this organization have stated that the most dramatic cases are in Guatemala, where there are 35,000 missing persons, and in Argentina with 30,000. They charged that many of these missing persons are not dead but are being held in secret jails.

They added that there are 7,000 missing persons in El Salvador and 3,000 in Chile and then mentioned other South American countries with a lesser number of detainees.

This organization, which fights for information on political prisoners, appealed to the press to help in promoting awareness of the drama of thousands of missing persons and of their relatives in the face of statistical figures and in persuading the United Nations to consider this problem expeditiously.

BRITISH AIRFIELD ON FALKLANDS DENOUNCED BEFORE UN

PY190343 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (NA) -- The Argentine Government stated before the United Nations that the construction of a new British airfield for civilian and military purposes on the Malvinas Islands proves "the United Kingdom's desire to perpetuate its colonial presence on the islands."

It continues to state that "the plan is to involve the territory usurped from Argentina in a strategic framework of an overall nature and scope which includes the introduction of nuclear arms in the zone and ratifies the British disrespect for the Latin American interests in the peace and security field."

The document, which was issued by the Foreign Ministry today, is based on Resolution No. 505 of the Security Council and UN General Assembly Resolution No. 37/9 "which expressly requests the Argentine and British governments to seek a peaceful negotiated solution to the dispute over the sovereignty."

It adds that "in a special way my government has repeatedly pointed out that British militarization of the disputed territory is a determining factor for the existing tense atmosphere and instability in the South Atlantic."

The document draws the UN secretary general's attention to the British Government's decision to build a new strategic airfield for civlian and military purposes in Marc Ridge, approximately 30 km from Puerto Argentino. The document states that "the work will start in October and will end in 1986 and will be carried out by a consortium formed by the British enterprises Mowlemlaign-Amey-Road Stone, which would allegedly hire 1,400 workers."

The protest adds that "those workers, who will reportedly build that military infrastructure facility, would be transported to the Malvinas Islands -- along with the materials -- using the South African city of Cape Town as the logistics support base."

The document adds that "the new facility will reportedly have tow airstrips: one 8,500-foot long and another 5,000-foot long, where larger airplanes would be able to operate."

The document points out that this decision "clearly reveals the intention to install a permanent military air base in the territory and it represents a remarkable escalation in the policy of provocations against Argentina."

"The British Government's provocative policy," the note adds, "has turned into an unjustifiable attitude in the face of Argentina's repeated expressions of willingness to cooperate in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict."

Therefore, the Argentine Government "believes that it is inadmissible that Great Britain should change the current 'status quo' of the islands through successive unilateral actions or that other governments should contribute to that end," the note states.

The document concludes be remarking that "these actions may weaken the possibilities of finding a negotiated solution to the conflict." The Argentine Government also asked Perez de Cuellar to circulate the note, so that the UN Security Council and General Assembly may use it as a draft for the preparation of the final document in the next period of sessions.

ALFONSIN PROPOSES 'DRASTIC' CUT IN MILITARY BUDGET

PY160105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) -- UCR [Radical Civic Union] presidential hopeful Raul Alfonsin reasserted today that if he is elected he will make "drastic" cuts in the military budget since "with a military budget like the present, one, we cannot have a proper health or education sector or achieve development."

Speaking tonight during a press conference in which he presented a public health proposal that was drafted by renewal and change experts, Alfonsin said that "when we are in government, we shall decrease the national defense budget to 2 percent of the GDP."

When asked if the cut in the national defense budget may cause a coup d'etat, the UCR leader noted that he believes that the decrease in military spending during the next constitutional government "will not affect the political health of democracy." He noted, "I believe that the best manner to invest in national defense is by safeguarding the education and health budgets and to achieve development since it is best to have a small, professional and well-equipped army rather than a large army that lacks all the necessary elements."

MONTONEROS POLICY STATEMENT PUBLICIZED

PY150105 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1016 GMT 20 Jun 83

[By Horacio Arcano]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (TELAM) -- We have entered a phase in which the ideology of the Montoneros Group, which is abstract, foreign, extraterritorial, unappropriate and at the service of the interests of one of the world powers which is disputing the world domain (the USSR), faces the need to reveal itself with a greater precision in order to assume a definite political line aimed at obtaining power.

The textual transcription of a few phrases extracted from official Montoneros documents will serve to initially focus the subject.

The Montoneros define themselves by stating that...the Montoneros first appeared as an armed organization to implement a political project which intends to become...the embryo of the people's army, self-appointing itself the...task of political leadership and the task of developing all forms of struggle of an integral war.

It describes as the "correct line...the principle of basing its action plan on the reassertion of the identity of the working class and that of the peoples and of building, within the movement of masses -- Justicialism -- an organization capable of strengthening a struggle at all levels, even at the ideological level, that will lead to the national liberation and the establishment of socialism."

It attributes to itself the mission (or "essential role" as they say) of... integrating, centralizing, synthesizing, and leading in all sectors and in all forms the people's struggle against the imperialist enemy.

They add that they had made the right decision in "...starting the struggle as an armed Peronist group, and not by establishing a workers party."

According to our interpretation, the essential actions of their political plan is hereby clearly established:

Its ultimate goal is the drafting of a political program, which is outlined in an ambigious manner (previous note);

By arbitrary mixing philosophical and political issues, they identify their project as one aimed at the construction of socialism which is an ambiguous term to conceal their support for Marxist-Leninist ideology;

The backbone of this action, the main protagonist of history, and the subject of this policy is the working class, which they describe as the people;

The possibility of carrying out the political plan presupposes the conquest of power;

They reserve for themselves the political and military leadership both during the stage aimed at conquering power and during the implementation of the plan resulting from the power that has been conquered;

Their program provides for the establishment of a so-called people's army which will replace the Argentine Army;

War and violence in our philosophy and ideology is the last resort. However, in Leninist theory "the permanence of violence" is the first goal;

Conceived in this manner, war becomes something constant and permanent. It is not soley limited to military action nor is it something temporary, that is, a period of peace alternating with periods of war. Although the Montoneros may not know it or does not admit it, these transformations of Clausewitzian concepts on warfare are also upheld by Lenin;

They place the so-called national liberation stage as a previously required stage before the construction of socialism;

From its very origin, the Montoneros self-define themselves as an armed organization that has been created to act within the Justicialist national movement, giving up...our workers party.

An orderly and complete reconstruction of the policy for taking over power, as conceived and implemented by the Montoneros, presupposes a schism.

It has already been explained that the organization grants great importance to this thought which is defined as the situation, the historic moment of the inexorable appearance, in which the dependence on imperialism experiences a definite crisis and also as...the moment of maximum deterioration, of confrontation within imperialism.

Although it is not specifically stated, it can be said that this situation will be favorable to the Montoneros if, as the schism takes place, the group has been able to achieve the following:

The takeover of the union movement from its grassroots;

The rupture of the National Justicialist Movement;

The deterioration and weakening of military power which is to be achieved through an extensive confrontation with the people;

The disorganization of the productive sector;

The ideological training of the masses, together with their ability to achieve the political mobilization of the masses.

In keeping with this definition of point of schism and with the listing of requirements, the objective of the "political line" and "political action" program of the Montoneros organization is to ... achieve the point of schism under the best possible conditions. Therefore, according to our interpretation they establish the following:

4.1. Ultimate goals of the action plan: The socialist fatherland (dictatorship of the proletariat, elimination of private property, destruction of the capitalist bourgeoisie and liberal democratic institutions and the disappearance of social classes).

4.2. Ultimate goals of the political plan: To implement state capitalism through the establishment of a strong centralized state that will plan the economy, monopolize foreign trade and basic industries, implement workers coparticipation and comanagement and assign 50 percent of the GDP to work "as a transition to socialism."

4.3. Political objective: To conquer power, implemented through the establishment of a national liberation front.

4.4. Political line: As such it must be understood as the basis of the political plan, and the plan of action established to achieve the political objective. In other words, it is the plan that establishes those plans to be carried out from the very beginning until the ultimate goal is achieved by overcoming and including intermediate objectives.

There are three different political lines within the Montoneros movement. The first encompasses the period stemming from the origins of the organization until its expulsion from the government and from the Justicialist movement (1 May 1974); the second encompasses the period from the latter until the subversive paramilitary apparatus was annihilated by the armed and security forces (by the end of 1977); and the third is that period that is encompassed and explained in the papers confiscated from the [late] subversive leader Yaguer.

First political line: "The objective is to achieve the control of the Peronist movement so as to transform it into the great national liberation movement so as to transform it into the great national liberation movement which is the basis for establishing the socialist fatherland."

Second political line (reconstructed): By issuing Peronist slogans to establish a grassroots which will be able to lead the people in their different social demonstrations, and through the unity of ideological criteria and ultimately through unity of action to the establishment of the national liberation movement which is the basis of a future national liberation front. Through the latter, to conquer power, to complete the destruction of liberal democratic institutions and to replace them by those of national socialism, with the previous stage of state capitalism.

The important difference between the first and the second political lines is that the Montoneros decided to establish their own political party, the Authentic Peronist Party, once they realized that their relations with the official Justicialist sector had reached a breaking point.

The Montoneros have established the following guidelines for the execution, preparation and implementation of action:

To act simultaneously on three fronts so as to obtain political representation, action of the masses and the formation of militia groups;

To grant utmost importance to the union sectors by infiltrating them with up to 60 percent of the Montoneros organization cadres;

To carry out actions from the interior of the country to the capital. To assign Tucuman, Cordoba, the Parana River provinces, and the greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area as priority regions;

To decide not to dispute the leadership of the CGT or that of the 62 organizations, to act from the grassroots to the leadership;

To carry out military operations so that they may be identified as a true people's movement;

To try to achieve the fall of the government and the immediate call for elections after the expulsion from the Justicialist party.

In sum, the policy for taking over power, which has been theoretically planned by the Montoneros, is made up of: the taking over and domination of grassroot oganizations, particularly that of unions; the formation of militia groups; the perpetration of military operations and the agitation of the masses; obtaining political representation, either within the Peronist movement or by creating their own party; the establishment of a national liberation movement which will be the vanguard of a national liberation front; the conquest of power; the implementation of a capitalist state; and ultimately the establishment of the socialist fatherland.

This is a complete and even utopian laboratory program that contradicts the laws of life. Its apparent failure would prove its lack of representation, its lack of connection with our national historic reality. However, its actions left bitter memories: One of them was the bloodshed of innocent young people; the other, the infection of the virus of hatred among social classes, among the relatives of victims; another would be the temporary resurgence of an authoritarian capitalistic economic model that devasted the productive apparatus; and still another that resulted in Argentina's international isolation which, among other things, left Brazil with free hands to project itself at the continental level.

Were these results coincidental or premeditated not only by subversive leaders but by those who hold real power and who are the ones who hold the puppet strings?

FORMER B.A. POLICE CHIEF JAILED FOR CRITICISM

PY142332 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Jul 83 p 11

[Text] Commander-in-Chief of the Army Lieutenant-General Cristino Nicolaides yesterday sentenced to 30 days arrest former police chief of Buenos Aires retired Colonel Cesar Narcisco Diaz for criticism he (Diaz) made concerning a speech made by General Verplaetsen which were "disrespectful to a superior". The sentence will be served in the military barracks at Magdalena in the Province of Buenos Aires.

On sentencing Diaz, Nicolaides reiterated his "full support" for Verplaetsen's speech. Colonel Diaz was told on the sentence of Tuesday and was immediately transferred to the barracks in Magdalena, 75 kilometres south of Buenos Aires.

MNR FACTIONS MERGE, ISSUE JOINT DOCUMENT

PY151730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro's MNR (Nationalist Revolutionary Movement) and the MNR-U (United Nationalist Revolutionary Movement), led by Edil Sandoval Moron and Guillermo Bedregal, merged in the Bolivian capital today.

In a joint document, the two parties state that chaos and misery prevail, that the nation is disintegrating and that now, more than ever before, adversity and misfortune must be counteracted with national unity.

The reunification, the document goes on, is based on the premise that the MNR will set the course to be followed to overcome the country's problems, now that Bolivia has no leadership or guidance and the people's power is being wasted on a senseless and disorderly democracy.

Thus the MNR-U is now part of Paz Estenssoro's party which, according to reports, could also be joined by the Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA) led by former President Walter Guevara Arce.

PRA leaders said that Guevara Arce may agree to that decision and that some time ago he decided to dissolve the party and join the MNR which was founded in 1940. PRA Executive Secretary Walter Robles said that unification is the only alternative to defend the democratic system. "The current government is destroying democracy," he noted. He said that the country now needs a strong and responsible political instrument and that the unified MNR could be a solution.

MINISTER MINIMIZES PARAGUAYAN TROOP DEPLOYMENT

PY151720 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado has reported that an investigation is being conducted regarding the deployment of Paraguayan troops at the Paraguayan-Bolivian border that the press had reported. The minister said that the government was looking into the matter through its agencies; however, he minimized the report, which received large headlines on Wednesday.

Questioned by reporters, Ortiz Mercado said that any further details of this report should be provided by the newspaper that published it.

IMF, BIS ACCORD REACHED; LABOR REACTION FEARED

PY181146 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Brasilia (DAILY POST) -- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved of the auterity measures decreed this week and should liberate loans to Brazil next week, allowing the nation to avoid a technical bankruptcy.

But Labor leaders warned that announced cuts in real wages which government sources said were demanded by IMF negotiators, could mean strikes and stree violence.

BIS LOAN

President Joao Figueiredo on Wednesday eliminated some wage raises for workers, reduced others and imposed monetary controls to try to reduce the rate of inflation.

For the next two years, wages will be raised by only 80 percent of the inflation rate (INPC) instead of the current 100 percent. Rent hikes and some mortgages also will be cut to the same 80 percent level and interest on loans by major banks had been limited to 20 percent a year over and above inflation indexing.

Labor leaders and businessmen warned the recessionary curbs could spell more trouble on top of recent looting and anti-government strikes. "They are just stoking the fire," said Sao Paulo Metalworkers' leader Joaquim dos Santos Andrade. He said a general strike called for July 21 would receive renewed support because of the new salary regulations.

"The government is provoking a confrontation with the working class," said Minas Gerais labor leader Joao Paulo Vaconcelos.

Pedro Eberhart, a company owner in the Sao Paulo auto-parts industry, said the measures would "deepen recession and that means more unemployment, opening the way for greater social tension."

"This will swing new support behind the general strike (called for) next Thursday," Argeu dos Santos, president of Sao Paulo State Metalworkers Union said.

"The government is provoking a confrontation with the working class," said Joao Paulo Vasconcelos, a labor leader in the inland city of Belo Horizonte.

Bank workers' leader Roberto Percinoto said in Rio de Janeiro he was "certain the people will react with all their force."

UPDATE ON WIDESPREAD FLOODING, LOSSES

PY181313 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo (DAILY POST) -- Armed gangs riding high-speed launches and paddling canoes looted houses of flood victims Saturday in Southern Brazil where officials said at least 54 people have died in the swelling waters.

More than 300,000 people, including 35,000 children, have been left homeless by the floods, civil defense officials said. Damage to property has been estimated at $1.6 billion.

Police in boats chased and shot to death two looters caught paddling away with six television sets in the swamped city of Itajai, Rio Grande do Sul reports from the flood area said Saturday. One looter was indentified as a former police officer.

Higher Toll

Civil defense officials confirmed 54 head but rescuers privately spoke of a much higher toll. Heliete Leal, justice secretary in the worst-hit Santa Catarina State, said fatalities may reach but "will not pass 200."

"We still haven't managed to reach all the flooded people," he said. "We don't even know where many of them are. We just know that teams are searching the interior (of the state)." He said that although boats and helicopters had reached 136 flooded municipalities in Santa Catarina from a total of more than 200, they had not gone to the outskirts of each town to survey the inhabited areas.

Police said the looting in the Itajai region represented the worst violation of scurity law and that the thieves were committing more crimes as the water level continued to drop.

Floods Affect 290 Municipalities

PY182146 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- The number of municipalities affected by floods in southern Brazil increased yesterday after 8 days of rainfall. According to the report issued yesterday evening by the Special Civil Defense Secretariat (SEDEC), under the direction of the Interior Ministry, the number of affected municipalities amounts to 290 with a total of 349,560 homeless.

According to the SEDEC, Santa Catarina State continues to be the most affected state with 150 municipalities considered disaster areas and 250,000 homeless.

In Rio Grande do Sul 102 municipalities have been affected by the floods with 41,000 homeless, 12 dead and 13 missing. In Parana State there are 58,650 homeless and 14 dead in 38 municipalities. Sao Mateus do Sul, Uniao da Vitoria, General Carneiro, Bituruna, Rio Negro and Porto Amazonas have been declared disaster areas in Parana State.

FORMER DEPUTY RETURNS FROM EXILE

PY181420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1801 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 17 Jul (EFE) -- Claudio Huepe, former Christian Democratic deputy for Southern Arauco Province and one time mayor there, returned today to Chile from exile abroad.

Recently the government had granted Huepe special permission to visit his sick mother. Later the government reconsidered Huepe's situation, allowing him to return along with a small group of other politicians.

STATE SECURITY LAW VIOLATIONS CHARGED

PY152325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] [Ambrosio Rodriguez], legal advisor of the Interior Ministry, referred to the situation of (Jacobo Rito Ramos) and (Jose Miguel Rivero). (Rodriguez) pointed out that these two persons were placed at the disposal of the courts on Tuesday when an injunction was filed against them for violating the State Security Law.

HAVANA CITES MIR LEADER'S REMARKS TO PRELA

FL150125 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] (Jose Carrazco), member of Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Left -- MIR -- has told PRESNA LATINA that the 3 days of national protests in Chile during the past few months are a direct result of 10 years of resistance and popular struggle against the Augusto Pinochet regime.

The MIR asserted that this movement reflects the level of organization and reaction by the masses against the dictatorship which has been developing since 1978. He said that optimum conditions exist in Chile to topple the dictatorship and install a popular government. But, he added, before that can happen it is essential that strong unity be consolidated within the process of struggle of the Chilean left.

MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY ARRESTED IN VALPARAISO

PY141846 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Members of the Carabinero forces in Valparaiso have arrested a member of the outlawed Communist Party. The communist was identified as 34-year-old (Francisco Fidel Duenes Madurano), who graduated from the engineering faculty [word indistinct], electronics of the Catholic University of Valparaiso.

The activities was taken by surprise at (Baron) hill carrying a rucksack full of electrical equipment and pamphlets inciting to disrupt public order.

The political agitator was placed at the disposal of the Valparaiso military prosecutor charged with violating the state security law.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS ARREST OF CHILE'S VALDES

PA140458 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government, through its foreign minister, has expressed its concern to the Chilean Government over the arrest of former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes.

Ambassador Rodrigo Valdes Baquero, the acting foreign relations minister, met in his office with Pablo Valdez (Phillips), Chilean ambassador to Ecuador, to express -- by order of the president -- the national government's concern over the arrest of Gabriel Valdes, former Chilean foreign minister.

DEMOCRATIC LEFT LAUNCHES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA172335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Rodrigo Borjam a 47-year-old politician and lawyer from Quito, has been proclaimed the presidential candidate of his party, the Democratic Left. If he wins, Borja will govern Ecuador for 4 years beginning in August 1984. Ecuador has 17 parties that are legally authorized by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The candidates proclaimed thus far are Francisco Huerta Montalvo, for the Democratic Party [Partido Democrata]; Julio Cesar Trujillo, for People's Democracy [Christian Democracy]; Jaime Hurtado, for the People's Democratic Movement [Movimiento Popular Democratico] (leftist); and now Rodrigo Borja, for the Democratic Left.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL -- The Guarumo-1 oilfield within the area of operation of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, is ready to go into production. Gustavo Galindo Velasco, minister of natural resources and energy, has estimated the initial yield of the lower level of the Guarumo-1 well at 12,000 barrels per day. [Summary] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 83]

ENERGY MINISTER TO FINLAND -- Ecuadorean Natural Resources and Energy Minister Gustavo Galindo Velasco will leave on 15 July for Finland to participate in an OPEC meeting. Raul Jaramillo del Castillo, general manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, and Manuel Calisto, Ecuadorean ambassador to Austria, are also included in the Ecuadorean delegation. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 83 PA]

ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE -- Ecuador and France have signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement in the field of energy. This complementary agreement between Ecuador and France will cover the exchange of information on technical advances, the training of personnel in French enterprises, and the exchange of experts, among other things. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83 PA]

POLITICAL PARTIES PACT -- The Democratic Left; Concentration of Popular Forces; Ecuadorean Roldosist; Christian Democratic; and People, Change and Democracy political parties have signed a nonaggression pact for the upcoming electoral campaign. [Summary] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 83 PA]

JUDGE ORDERS ARREST OF NEWSPAPER OWNER

PY152143 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 8

[Excerpts] A warrant for the arrest of Aldo Zucolillo, director of the morning daily ABC COLOR, was ordered today after he testified before the judge of the Ninth Criminal Court as part of the case against Lawyer Sarah Riva de Vasconcellos for alleged violation of the law -- contempt of court [ley de fueros]. The case is based on a statement of the lawyer published in two morning dailies.

Prior to the issuance of the warrant for his arrest, Zucolillo asked to be acquitted. He stated: "I believe, Your Honor, that I have acted in keeping with my rights as a journalist and my position as director of ABC COLOR which entitles me to have press immunities."

"Article 288 of the Criminal Code of Laws protects the right to use professional secrets. This article is further substantiated by Article 237 of the Criminal Code of Laws which prohibits the summoning as witnesses of doctors, pharmacists, midwives and any other person who has been told secrets because of their condition, profession or position."

"The gathering of news by a newspaper or a journalist is for the most part of a confidential nature and this compels the persons responsible for the publication to keep secret the identity of those who supply this information."

[Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish at 2100 GMT on 15 July reports that ABC COLOR director and owner Aldo Zuccolillo presented himself at the Tacumbu National Penitentiary at 1530 local time.]

Radical Liberal Party Criticism

PY190120 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] In a communique released yesterday the Radical Liberal Party [PLR] called the imprisonment of this newspaper's director, Aldo Zuccolillo, at the national prison an attack against freedom of the press. The PLR also stated that this event represents political backwardness and shows that the judicial branch is subordinate to the executive branch.

Among other things, the PLR communique pointed to the continuous government threats which try to silence the voices that cry out for a regime which will abide by the national constitution and the law, as the minimum indispensable condition to ensure a state of law.

After labeling the event a repetition of another abuse of power against one of the fundamental freedoms set down by our legal framework, the PLR communique states that in practice it is to be compared with extreme fascist or communist regimes.

It also adds that some time ago, "with the pain felt by we who feel the effects of foreign interference in national affairs, we read with sorrow the statement released by the U.S. State Department on our national situation, which today is backed up by current events, that there is no division of state powers in our country."

After repudiating this measure, the PLR communique states that the executive branch is responsible for this incident, "as the sole cause of the deterioration of this evil that is called the process for institutional normalization.

ABC COLOR Editorial

PY181724 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Jul 83 p 10

[Editorial: "The Press Cannot Change Facts Nor Distort the Truth"]

[Text] Does the opinion of the press modify social, political or economic facts? Does the interpretation and analysis made by the press alter the truth of facts. And lastly, does the media have a decisive influence on public opinion?

These questions are being addressed today not only through political science, but also through the theory of communication and social psychology. As for the first question, there is a total consensus that the press cannot in any way modify social facts. These facts not only precede press reports and opinion about them, but they are totally independent in themselves because they follow their natural process under the influence of their own laws and the particular interests which predominate as part of the intrinsic dynamics of such facts. For instance, economic changes are the logical consequence of essentially economic phenomena, and outside opinions cannot affect them, except through measures adopted to steer those changes.

The allegation -- frequently made by political sectors -- that interpretations made by the press sometimes alter the real facts has been subjected to intense scientific investigation. And it would be sufficient to take a look at the conclusions by Norbert Wiener and the Boston school, and by Hand Reichenbach and his group at the University of California to see that judgments or opinions which do not conform to the truth end up being exposed and, therefore, lose credibility. There are two reasons which determine this: 1) The truth is unchangeable; and 2) The historical process works as a trial proceeding in which the truthfulness or falsehood of judgments is brought to light. This means that opinions cannot alter the truth, but they themselves can be either true or false, ans as such are constantly exposed by the historical continuity of social life.

Therefore, press commentaries can never modify real facts, but only convey a correct or incorrect version of the facts. At this point, the factor of press influence on public opinion comes into the picture. In this regard, modern studies on social communication -- the statistical analysis of information by R. Shannon and Warren Weaver at the University of Illinois -- reveal that the better society is informed, the less it is influenced by the judgment and positions of the press. Why? Because freely and broadly disseminated information enables citizens to have their own ideas about the facts. But the influence of the press is fundamentally and ultimately determined by its systematic contribution to making the truth known, by its service to social communication, and by its ethical position which makes it a reliable and irreplaceable instrument for the daily survey of public opinion.

In that regard, the press serves as a bridge between the facts and society, and it is the instrument of communication which provides the people with the information necessary for their participation in public affairs and for the protection of their legitimate interests. For this reason, rather than being an agent of distorting facts, the press is a channel through which the real facts take on social dimension, the citizens participate and, above all, prevail over self-serving mystifications which try to hide the truth or to silence it.

POLITICIANS HIT BACK AT GOVERNMENT RULING

PY180132 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Montevideo Uruguayan politicians yesterday criticized the ruling armed forces' warning on Friday that the military may amend the country's constitution on their own if civilians do not cooperate.

"The government fails to realize that it is narrowing the path of peaceful solutions we all wish to follow," Julio Sanguinetti, head of the Colorado Party, told reporters.

The Colorado and the other traditional Uruguayan party, the Blanco, were engaged with the small Civic Union in talks with the 10-year-old military government on constitutional reform until earlier this month.

The talks, which centred on reforms curtailing individual rights to enable the armed forces to respond if there were a resurgence of left-wing guerrilla activity, were broken off in protest at court proceedings against anti-government demonstrators and at what the politicians described as a lack of flexibility on the part of military negotiators.

Similar reforms proposed by the armed forces in a 1980 plebiscite were turned down by the voters.

"It is inconceivable that the government would pretend to impose a constitution akin to the already rejected by the people," Sanguinetti said.

He and other Colorado party leaders then led about 500 people in a march through the streets of Montevideo described by him as "a spontaneous act of protest."

Gonzalo Aguirre, the Blanco Party's delegate to the reform talks begun in May, said Friday's warning that the military may go ahead with their reform alone was "an event which recognizes no historical precedents in the country."

Friday's official communique restricted the timetable to return this country of three million people to democracy to the introduction of a new constitution this year.

It also renewed the military's earlier pledge to hold elections in November 1984 and to hand over power to an elected administration in March 1985.

DENIAL OF PERMISSION FOR POLITICAL RALLY SCORED

PY142120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1430 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Montevidieo, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Leaders of currently recognized political parties today termed unwise and unfair the government's decision last night to curtail a rally for freedom and democracy which the parties were organizing for 6 August.

The Colorado, Blanco and Civic Union parties stated their displeasure with this unfortunate decision which in their opinion is another government mistake which bars dialogue and prevents political parties from coming in contact with the citizenry.

When he announced the government's decision, the interior minister, General Hugo Linares, said that the rally scheduled for 6 August is not the best way to preserve the atmosphere of tranquility and reflection required for a period of reinstitutionalization, taking into account that the dialogue between the Armed Forces and political parties aimed at amending the Constitution is suspended.

The political leaders explained that the refusal to authorize the rally was a serious mistake because rallies, public statements and articles written in newspapers are the tools of the political parties and also because by not allowing the rally the government refuses to acknowledge the maturity of the citizenry and the right which the parties have to express their views in public.

The leaders added that the government is contradicting itself because it has refused the parties a means which it had earlier granted to the labor unions, clearly meaning the 1 May workers rally which was attended by some 80,000 people.

One of the members of the majority factions of the Blanco Party said that the refusal seems to be part of recent restrictions of freedom "which appear to have the purpose of creating the least appropriate atmosphere for dialogue, thus becoming yet another factor for increasing tension."

Colorado Party leader Enrique Tarigo said that the government's decision will be analyzed by the executive board of the three parties and by the Interparty Coordinating Board because it is obviously a very serious decision which, he added, can have equally serious consequences for the fate of political negotiations.

'EXCESSIVE ENTHUSIASM' ON MOTLEY APPOINTMENT MINIMIZED

PY170339 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 1 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Significant Appointment"]

[Excerpts] As soon as he passed the U.S. Congress' "examination," Langhorne Motley was confirmed as the new assistant secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

At the time of his appointment, U.S. analysts themselves pointed out that by replacing Enders with Motley, President Reagan proved that he does not want any criticism of his Latin American policy.

Certain that he is on the right path, the Republican president prefer doers only, thereby squelching any attempt of internal criticism of his administration.

With this background, we may rightly assume that Motley, in a post that places him as a privileged speaker for our region, will be above all a unilateral diplomatic tool, a smooth conveyor belt, but going in only one direction and with little bearing (in case he has any at all) in the preparation of a policy with Latin America, for the administration that he serves.

We think it useful to bring these comments to the fore so as to pinpoint exactly the personality of one who should draw a lot of interest from our region, and in this way suppress any excessive enthusiasm, which is rather out of place, that his recent appointment may elicit.

SEPULVEDA COMMENTS ON CONTADORA SUMMIT MEETING

FL183141 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Cancun, Quintana Roo, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Contadora Group believes it is necessary to make a greater investment of political wealth to reverse the process of violence in Central America, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda stated here today.

In a press conference, Sepulveda noted that the Contadora Group has had fruitful results, even though they are not of an immediate nature or spectacular. He stressed that Sunday's presidential meeting is a demonstration of the four countries' preoccupation with the possibility that a regional conflict could erupt.

Sepulveda pointed out that the Contadora Group has acted as a retaining wall or formula to inhibit the outbreak of a military conflict in Central America. He stated that the usefulness of the Contadora Group had been demonstrated by its efficiency in calling for a meeting of the Central American countries -- they have not met since 1980.

Another achivement of the Contadora Group was the identification of the central political and social problems affecting Central America, Sepulveda added, recalling that agreement has been reached on the problems to be discussed by the Central American countries. He said the Contadora Group has the intention of generating peaceful conditions in the area, adding that immediate action must be the elimination of any type of warlike conflict.

Sepulveda recalled that it is necessary to limit the arms race in Central America, that foreign military advisers be withdrawn, that the territory of one country not be used as a springboard for aggression against another state, and that economic and social development be encouraged.

The work of the Contadora Group, Sepulveda stressed, requires a considerable investment of political and diplomatic wealth, and its results will not be seen immediately.

The Mexican foreign secretary said the presidents of the four countries of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) feel that now is the time to increase that investment to check a process which could lead to a situation of violence, or even reverse it, if possible.

Within that framework, he said the support given to the Contadora Group by world public opinion has been significant, and stressed that the four countries are proposing a Latin American solution for the Central American area.

Sepulveda stated that the situation in Central America is mercurial inasmuch as there is no straight line in the nature of the conflict or in its seriousness. Referring to recent statements by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio in the sense that the document prepared by Contadora's technical group was vague and did not tackle matters in depth, Sepulveda expressed surprise that a country had voiced a critical judgment 3 weeks after receiving the document. We believe the opportunity and forum were available to present judgments. It is very strange that 3 weeks elapsed before a critical judgment on the document was made, he stressed.

Sepulveda also noted that during his contacts this afternoon, President De la Madrid Hurtado discussed with his Colombian counterpart, Belisario Betancur, the possibility of increased trade and resuming a joint project, together with Brazil, for the exploitation of Colombian coal for export.

With his Panamanian counterpart, Ricardo de la Espriella, the Mexican chief of state discussed bilateral topics and reported to him that the San Jose Accord -- an agreement by which Mexico and Venezuela supply oil to Central American and Carribean countries under price and favorable credit conditions -- will be renewed.

BRIEFS

INCREASED FISHERIES PRODUCTION -- Secretary of Fisheries Pedro Ojeda Paullada has reported that the fish catch this year will be 9 percent greater than last year's. He said that fish exports have increased 64 percent during the last 6 months. Exports have been $300 million so far this year, and it is expected that this figure will reach $500 million by the end of the year. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 24 Jun 83 p 2 PA]

AMADO COMMENTS ON RECENT CONTADORA MEETINGS

PA190220 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Today during a press conference in Panama City, Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado evaluated the [28-29 July Contadora] meeting.

[Begin recording] We believe we have a lot of work ahead but great possibilities for achieving peace through diplomatic means. We will continue working toward this. We now realize that the speed intended to overcome the crisis was not in step with military actions. We decided that it was best to increase the actions of the Contadora Group through more specific proposals for actions and steps to be taken. This is why the declaration issued by the presidents in Cancun, Mexico, specifies points that must be taken into consideration as basic elements to overcome the crisis and establish a mechanism for peace and understanding in Central America.

Certainly one of the most important points concerns control of military actions, and this involves the arms traffic on the Central American isthmus; the number of weapons that some countries have, a greater than the number needed for the sovereign defense of any state; the tendency to continue strengthening military plans, which involves greater arms imports; and the same tendency to seek a way out through military and not diplomatic means. The sum of all these factors made the presidents conclude that it is essential and necessary, as the document states, that such measures and actions must be immediately controlled. [end recording]

Questioned about the improper use of areas of the canal by the United States, Foreign Minister Amado said:

[Begin recording] I would have to say that the information available gives us no grounds for charges regarding excessive use of installations for matters not related to defense of the canal. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Amado was asked about the effectiveness of the Cantadora Group's negotiations during these past 6 months.

[Begin recording] The efforts being made definitely have merit and will achieve their objectives solely and exclusively to the extent that the Central American countries affected by this conflict wish this to be. We have achieved some progress. The fact that we can count on the decided support of these countries is progress. They are using dialogue and diplomacy to overcome the crisis. The fact that they have sat down at a table to discuss different points that affect them is progress. The fact that we can count on the help of the deputy foreign ministers to draft a document that will have elements of support as well as special conditions that will help us with our work is also progress. The fact that all the countries will be here in Panama City for the meeting to be held on 28 July, and the fact that they have decided on specific points that will help to find the best mechanism in the search for understanding, is also progress. [end recording]

The foreign minister described the meeting of the four presidents in Cancun by saying:

[Begin recording] The meeting of the presidents in Cancun gave us, as an immediate benefit, the right to begin working with much more freedom on specific solutions to each of the problems. The international community has been made aware of the importance of its support for the diplomatic negotations, being carried out to help overcome the Central American crisis. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Amado ended his statement by announcing that this week the Contadora Group will contact the U.S. and Cuban governments to learn their positions regarding the appeal made to them, to serve as a reference at the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers meeting to be held in Panama City in late July.

LA PRENSA VIEWS CONTADORA APPEAL AS MISDIRECTED

PA182245 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 1-A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The Contadora Group was established and has worked under the erroneous premise that violence in Central America can be solved by promoting bilateral or multilateral talks between the countries that serve as the stage for the war that is disrupting the region. This was a mistake and, because of this, the Contadora Group's efforts have not produced any results. No matter how deep the internal causes of Central America's problems, they are not sufficient to explain the magnitude, intensity, and duration of the violence. Violence is promoted, armed, and financed by the superpowers, which are struggling to preserve, conquer, or redefine their spheres of influence. Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica are the stage, and their peoples are the participatns in the drama; but the scriptwriters are outside the Central American area. This was finally recognized by the presidents of the Contadora Group countries when they urged Cuba and the United States to participate directly in negotiation to prevent a major tragedy. Even though noboday doubts direct Cuban intervention in the problem, it would be illusory to pretend that Cuba enjoys independence and initiative in its foreign policy. Therefore, the Contadora Group's appeal would have beeter chances of success if it had been addressed to the USSR instead of Cuba. To continue to deal with the conflict as a regional problem when it clearly goes beyond the hemisphere is the best way to guarantee another failure.

SUSPECT HELD IN RECENT BOMB EXPLOSIONS

PA182030 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 8c

[By Vladimir Sandoval]

[Text] The person who was injured in an explosion Friday night in "El Manchego" bar is being held incommunicado, an official source of Santo Tomas Hospital told LA PRENSA yesterday.

Another bomb was set off at Ancon Inn last Wednesday, causing only material damage.

Abigail Santamaria Herrera is the only suspect in the terrorist action, claimed by a group called the "Revolutionary Front for National Liberation," although the circumstances appear to indicate that the wounded man [as published] is just an innocent victim. Santamaria Herrera, who was having some drinks at one of the tables located near the men's room of El Manchego bar when the bomb exploded, was hit by pieces of washbowl and toilets destroyed by the blast.

LA PRENSA reporters visited the National Department of Investigations (DENI) and the National Guard in efforts to obtain more information on the terorists acts, but the two institutions refused to comment on the matter, claiming that the persons authorized to do so were not in their offices.

EX-PRESIDENT ODUBER SAYS CASTRO BACKS MODERATION

PA172350 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Jul 83 pp 1A, 10A

[Article by Luis Estribi]

[Text] Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, strongman of the Cuban revolution, seems willing to assume a moderate attitude concerning the dangerous conflagration that afflicts the brother countries of Central America, according to comments he made to former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber.

The former Costa Rican president visited Castro on the way back from Spain, and discussed the situation in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The impression Oduber gained is that Castro advocates a negotiated solution instead of a military race that might spread civil war toward Costa Rica and Panama. The Cuban leader's new position would encourage the possibility of a "cease-fire" and the "immediate withdrawal" of all military advisors -- U.S., Cuban, and European -- whose presence in the conflict has posed a threat of "Vietnamizing" the war.

Former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, speaking here recently, praised the statement by General Ruben Dario Paredes. He said during a news conference that "foreign powers, particularly Cuba and the Soviet Union, should moderate their activity in Central America." On the same day, U.S. President Ronald Reagan had denounced the importation of 30,000 tons of weapons for Nicaragua as a flagrant threat to peace in the hemisphere.

Havana Quotes Oduber

FL152300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2025 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber said in Panama that for many years the United States has been totally unaware of the reason for the crisis being experienced by Central America. The Salvadoran war has been going on for over 50 years. Jacobo Arbens was toppled by mercenary troops in Guatemala in 1954 and Augusto Cesar Sandino fought against U S. mariens in 1920; therefore, the conflict in Central America is nothing new, he stressed. The Socialist International leader made a brief stopover in Panama's Omar Torrijos Airport on his way to Costa Rica. Oduber said the solutions to the crisis in Central America can be political and not military in order to arrive at a specific understanding among the sides involved.

BRIEFS

SPANISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE VISITORS -- Commanders Justo de La Cruz Tordecillas and Jose Manuel Huertas Moreno of the Spanish Intelligence Services paid a courtesy call on the National Guard Headquarters yesterday. Col Roberto Diaz Herrera of the National Guard welcomed the visitors. The Spanish officers are on a good-will tour of Panama. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 6 PA]

NEW NEWSPAPER DIRECTORS -- Carlos Garcia, general manager of Renovacion Publishing House, officially announced at noon today that journalists Guillermo Rodolfo Valdes and Luis Estribi are the new directors of the newspapers CRITICA and LA REPUBLICA, respectively. The publishing house has also created an Ethics and Guidance Council composed of Harmodio Icaza, Manuel Balbino Moreno, and Diogenes de la Rosa. [Summary] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 16 Jul 83 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BOLIVIA -- Rafael Vargas Santos, the new Panamanian ambassador to Bolivia, will be leaving for Bolivia on Saturday. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 12 Jul 83 p 10A PA]

CONTROL OF AFRICANIZED BEES -- The National Commission for Control and Handling of Africanized Bees has reported that a total of 1,358 swarms of Africanized bees have been captured in Panama since July 1982. A total of 91 firemen have been attacked by the bees but there have been no fatalities to date. Beekeepers have been instructed to keep their hives far from populated areas. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Jul 83 pp 24, 17 PA]

COSTA RICA

HAVANA ON LEFTIST CHARGE OF U.S. 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PA151954 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The Costa Rican Peoples Revolutionary Movement [MRP] has described reports published by the newspaper LA REPUBLICA about an alleged subversive plan on the Atlantic coast as fallacious. In a communique issued in San Jose, the MRP charges that this slander is part of a campaign launched by the United States and its embassy in an effort to implicate the MRP and other leftist forces in nonexistent plans against the government.

According to the MRP document, what LA REPUBLICA wants is for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary leaders -- the Pastoras, the Chamorros, and the Robelos -- to be seen as Costa Rica's allies in facing an international plot.

Another report from Jose states that the Intelligence and Security Directorate is conducting an investigation in connection with a paramilitary group that is active in the northern part of Costa Rica. The group is being financed by anti-Sandinist organizations, one of whose leaders is Eden Pastora. According to certain reports that are now in the hands of the police, this paramilitary force, known as Defenders of Democracy, has considerable financing and has been able to set up a radio communications network from Costa Rica, along with supply systems and other services that the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are urgently demanding.

HAVANA CITES LABOR LEADER ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA170455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Marielo Girald, leader of the Costa Rican United Workers Federation, has reported the freedom with which Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups operate in Costa Rican territory, supported by landowners and a sector of the local government representatives.

He stated that a considerable zone of Cuidad Quezada, near the northern border with Nicaragua, has become anti-Sandinist territory and the latter have the support of a local radio station and members of the organization for national emergencies, which was recently created in Costa Rica.

PVP TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE REGARDING MURDERS

PA190346 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] will not allow any more murders. Manuel Mora Valverde, the leader of this leftist organization, will hold a press conference at PVP headquarters tomorrow regarding the murder of some of his fellow party members.

Two active PVP members were apparently murdered by people from ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] in the past 2 weeks. According to Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura, two other members were killed some months ago.

Although the main topic of the press conference was not disclosed, it is presumed that PVP members will issue a strong warning regarding the steps they will take if any other PVP activist is murdered.

EL SALVADOR

COMMITTEE TO SET TERMS OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE

PA152005 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 3

[Excerpts] A committee to draft the regulations for the Constituent Assembly's discussion of the Constitution has been created, its members representing the various political parties. This discussion is scheduled to begin next week.

This committee is made up of deputies Hector Tulio Flores, chairman; Dr Martin Noguera, engineer Felix Ernesto Canizalez, Dr Luis Nelson Segovia, Genaro Pastore, and Dr Maria Julia Castillo Rodas.

"The deputies will discuss the Constitution chapter and will make observations on all debatable articles," Dr Segovia said.

"Some deputies, who make up the majority but have not participated in previous discussion, may have some doubts and the members of the committee will have to clarify them.

"Many points are yet to be discussed, and the objective of this committee is to draft the main rules that must prevail in the discussion, so that it will be orderly and fast."

PEACE COMMISSION MEMBER ON VALUE OF DIALOGUE

PA150501 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jul 83 pp 3, 22

[Excerpts] "We believe there are still good possibilities to talk and listen to all sectors. We of the Peace Commission are optimistic and willing to find viable solutions for peace for the benefit of the country."

This was said yesterday by Jose Guillermo Trabanino, a member of the commission, during an exclusive interview with DIARIO DE HOY.

"We feel that delays are most unfortunate, but we are going to continue one way or another. The path is open, and we will find the one that all Salvadoran want -- peace." He said this when asked about the frustrated Stone-FMLN meeting in Costa Rica.

When asked if the Peace Commission has received any request for talks with representatives of the FDR, to have them participate in the democratic process through the elections, Trabanino said: "So far, we have not been contacted, but we always hope to reach all sectors. We respect all ideas. We know that only through talks we can understand each other. If we do not hold talks, we are lost."

HAVANA REPORTS ARREST OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL

PA172018 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Ismael Recinos Lopez, public relations director at the University of El Salvador, has been detained without charges, according to reports.

Ricardo Ernesto Calderon, secretary general of the same university, was arrested a few days earlier, charged by the regime's police with membership in the guerrilla movement.

The university's buildings remain under military control despite protests from rector Miguel Angel Parada, who is demanding that the installations be returned to the university authorities.

PRIEST CITES CIVILIAN KILLINGS BY ARMY, GUERRILLAS

PA180305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] A total of 2,527 civilians have been taken out of their homes or killed in one way or the other in El Salvador during the first half of 1983. This figure was provided today by Father Jesus Delgado, 41, member of the Presbyteriate Senate, during a homily at the metropolitan cathedral.

Delgado remarked that this hair-raising figure signifies, nevertheless, a drop in violence. It has been determined on the basis of statistics reviewed at the archbishopric's Legal Aid Office that during the 6-month period from January to July, civilian deaths attributed to the Army and paramilitary squards have decreased gradually.

Delgado added that civilian deaths attributed to the guerrillas have also tapered off. According to the report, civilians killed by the guerrillas during this last 6-month period totaled 43.

Even though the figures are dwindling, however, there is not a single month in which the number of murder victims has dropped below 300, the priest said during Sunday's homily at the metropolitan cathedral.

ARMY REPORTS END OF OPERATION IN CHALATENANGO

PA180240 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The military operation involving 4,000 men in northern Chalatenango Department ended Saturday. It allowed the Salvadoran Armed Forces to reestablish order completely from Tejutla, La Reina, and La Palma to the Honduran border in the area known as El Poy.

According to military reports, the operation took a toll of 30 guerrillas dead and 5 Army casualties. Thus far, official reports stress that security will be maintained in the towns that were previously harassed by rebel elements, particularly the towns along the northern trunk highway leading to the Honduran border.

For the second consecutive month, the Salvadoran Army is constantly patrolling the Pan-American Highway from San Vicente to the turnoff to Mercedes Umana. This area is under constant patrol by armored and heavy equipment with land and air cover and artillery units. The Salvadoran Army is conducting a similar operation along the coastal highway starting from the area known as Santa Cruz (Corrillo), in San Vicente Department, to the town of Jiquilisco, in Usulutan Department. This has made it possible to restore traffic, especially along the coastal road, where the presence of rebels had particularly hampered bus transportation.

Problems continue in northern San Salvador Department. Incidents have been reported in the last few hours in Tenancingo. According to official reports from military units deployed in that area northeast of San Salvador, heavy fighting in the last few hours has left no less than 10 guerrillas dead and 15 Army casualties, especially wounded. The official reports indicate that a swift counterinsurgency operation is being carried out to prevent further problems with rebel groups that are operating in the northern area, especially in Tenancingo, east of San Salvador.

CAZADORES JIBOA BATTALION JOINS PEACE FORCES

PA162230 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Press Bulletin No 1 of the Armed Forces Press Committee, dated 15 July 1983]

[Text] The Cazadores Jiboa Battalion of San Vicente has been incorporated into the peace forces and is now under the commmand of Colonel (Ribaldo Holcher), commander of Operation "Welfare for San Vincente."

The ceremony was held at San Ildefonso this morning and was headed by General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, defense and public security minister; Colonely (Holcher); and Colonel (Dionisio Hernandez), commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Vicente.

The battalion has been trained exclusively by Salvadoran, as opposed to foreign, officer, contrary to the assertion of an international news agency.

Captain (Rene Arturo Baquedano), commander of the battalion, received the insignia of the peace forces from Col (Holcher).

COPREFA REPORTS ATLACATL BATTALION CASUALTIES

PA190430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, Jul 18 (AFP) -- One officer and four enlisted men of the Atlacatl Battalion were killed and nine more were injured on Sunday in a clash with guerrillas in Tenancingo, approximately 40 km northeast of this city, military sources reported today.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) reported that the clash also left "a considerable number" of casualties among the rebels, but did not give exact figures.

The dead officer was identified as Lieutenant Douglas Santos, 19, whose body was given to his family today.

ARMED FORCES DISMANTLE FARN CELL IN SAN MARCOS

PA162330 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Press Bulletin No 2 issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador on 15 July 1983]

[Text] A terrorist cell of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, had been dismantled in San Marcos. An MP-5 submachinegun, and UZI submachinegun, some Czech-made submachineguns, 132 sticks of gelatine dynamite, and a substantial quantity of radio communications equipment were seized by the personnel of the Armed Forces Telecommunications Training Center, CITFA, when they dismantled a logistical cell of the so-called FARN, an FMLN terrorist group. At the FARN safe house located at 5-7 La Bomba St, Santa Julia District No 1, military personnel also seized three vehicle transceivers, [words indistinct], 15 portable transceivers, medicines of various types, and a substantial amount of subversive literature. The search also turned up documents proving the traffic in dollars from Mexico to finance clandestine acitivities.

Finally, CITFA personnel seized an Alpha Romeo vehicle with Guatemalan license B-61771, which the cell used for transportation. The vehicle is registered under the name Lorenzo Armando Perez Royal. The dismantled cell used a shoe factory called Leo as a front.

UNGO'S BROTHER MURDERED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

PA190410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0349 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Victor Manuel Ungo, brother of Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), was murdered tonight in this capital city.

According to the eyewitnesses, several unidentified persons in a car machinegunned Ungo while he was walking near the Zurita Plaza.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS CHALATENANGO ELECTION

PA181834 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpts] On 15 July the peasants of Las Vueltas Municipality, Chalatenango Department, elected the new local people's power junta. Radio Farabundo Marti was there.

The entire population was present for this event, which was also attended by members of the people's militia and an important delegation of the People's Liberation Forces. Musicians of the people's cultural movement played their latest songs.

Companero Hernando was reelected president of the local junta.

HAVANA ON FMLN OCCUPATION OF 10 MORAZAN TOWNS

PA161934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla forces have occupied 10 towns in Morazan Department, killing or wounding over 100 troops in the process. These actions refute official reports that the Army has presumably expelled the rebels from this eastern region. The towns occupied by the FMLN are Osicala, Torola, San Fernando, Perquin, El Rosario, Jocoaitique, Meanguera Arambala, and two cantons in the northern part of the Morazan Department.

In addition, 28 more troops were put out of action in San Miguel Department when guerrilla forces clashed with soldiers belonging to the antiguerrilla Cazadores BAttalion near the Espiritu Santo farm. The government troops fled in disarray, heading toward the town of Sesori.

HAVANA REPORTS BOMBING AROUND GUASAPA VOLCANO

FL152045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2003 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Air Force is conducting heavy bombing missions around the periphery of Guasapa volcano and El Sarten (?hill) in an attempt to rout the guerrillas occupying the area. News reports from El Salvador assert that the explosions can be heard at that capital, [as heard] located 30 kilometers from the region being bombed by the regime.

At the same time, it was reported that heavy fighting continued on the outskirts of (Sesori), San Miguel Department, where the regime is conducting another futile counter-insurgency offensive. During the last 4 days, the fighting has intensified in San Miguel Department, where the Salvadoran regime's army has been trying to put a stop to the activities of the FMLN forces.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT APPEALS FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

PA181919 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt's weekly speech to the nation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] I want you to know that talks are continuing with the secretary of the board of directors for the committees for the formation of political parties. He told me that these talks made him nervous, because there is always the possibility of another coup attempt. In this respect, I want to say this:

You, and only you, are the ones who should participate in the state's return to constitutionality. You should be aware that without your participation, the national political life has no meaning. I know that many of us have lived through the frustrations of a political drama that could very well have justified our indifference. However, I must assure you that this is a new situation, a different one. We are not going to fight against a government, since the government will stimulate the creation of institutional processes, according to the law.

In the first place, the government does not represent any particular political party, which is very important. We have not committed ourselves in any respect; neither have we compromised the national security. We have not planned to have a party with an official candidate, and therefore we are free to restore the Supreme Electoral Tribunal that will manage the whole electoral process. We have changed the old institutional schemes that were designed by those who were in power to facilitate their dirty maneuvers. We have already established the Supreme Electoral Tribunal as an autonomous power to create confidence and trust among the population and among those who want to cast their ballots to express their support for a particular candidate. Consequently, if you don't participate in the country's return to constitutionality, the 23 March elections will have no meaning.

Traditional parties know very well that they will have to respect the new political parties, since this is expected. We must realize that in a true democracy there will always be obstinate extreme groups who will never stop fighting with weapons or with lies in their efforts to subjugate you.

In order to strengthen democracy, you must participate in the nation's political development. Learn about the government programs offered by the different political parties, and vote for the program that benefits Guatemala the most. Don't be indifferent, since this attitude would benefit the obstinate extreme groups. Guatemala needs your participation.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA182300 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1855 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Milton Mateo interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at Government House in Tegucigalpa on 18 July -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mateo] What can you tell us about the report that you are leaving or stepping down as foreign secretary to go to Spain as ambassador?

[Paz Barnica] I returned yesterday from a long trip through eight European countries. I learned there about the rumors or speculation and also about the categorical denial issued by the Presidency through a press communique.

I thank President Suazo Cordova -- to whom I am bound not only by unlimited loyalty, but by a friendship of over 25 years -- for the denial to that speculation. I try to fulfill my duty. I feel that this is my obligation and I will do so at all times, promoting a democratic image and a determination in favor of peace on the part of the Honduran Government.

[Mateo] We understand that there will be a meeting of foreign ministers tomorrow in Guatemala. What can you tell us about the Contadora meeting?

[Paz Barnica] Tomorrow's meeting will be a meeting of the five Central American foreign ministers as a step prior to the plenary meeting of the nine foreign ministers sponsored by Contadora. The meeting will be held in Guatemala. As I understand it, the Nicaraguan foreign minister has declined to attend and those attending will be the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Honduran foreign ministers, who will deliberate on Central America's problems.

The third plenary meeting of the Contadora Group, that is, of the five Central American foreign ministers and the four from Central America [as heard], has been scheduled for late July, for 27-29 July. Honduras will attend it imbued, as always, with a fervent desire for peace, for democracy, and for a global and regional solution for Central America. I upheld this view in the eight European countries I visited and in my meetings with the foreign ministers, with [word indistinct] at the news conferences.

[Mateo] Mr Foreign Minister, if Nicaragua does not attend this important meeting of foreign ministers, the impression will be that Nicaragua continues to hinder the search for peace in the Central American area.

[Paz Barnica] In my opinion, Nicaragua is a factor of discord that has disrupted the terms of regional balance and is a threat to Central America's peace and security. In addition, Nicaragua has turned lies and deceit into norms of its foreign policy for two reasons: It wants to conceal, or divert attention from, it serious internal conflict and, on the other hand, I think it wants to scuttle the third Contadora meeting scheduled for late July in Panama, obdurately trying to return to an inconsequential bipartisanship, pardon, bilaterialism, which we do not reject.

We feel that there must be a global and regional solution without prejudice to bilateral negotiations, the discussion of internal matters, and the discussion of multilateral matters. This view is shared [word indistinct] by the European leaders.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told me that he fully supports a global and regional solution. His Holiness John Paul II told me so a few days ago, too. The same was said by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told me this, too, with a great spirit of solidarity toward the democratic governments.

[Mateo] Regarding the resolution adopted by the presidents of the Contadora Group, what attitude will the government, or the representative of the president, assume?

[Paz Barnica] I have read the declaration signed by the four presidents of the Contadora member countries -- Presidents Belisario Betancur, Herrera Campins, Miguel de la Madrid, and Ricardo de la Espriella. After a review of this declaration I feel that it is an element of great importance that will help achieve regional pacification, because it reflects the points contained in Honduras' peace proposal -- general disarmament in the region, withdrawal of military and civilian advisers -- we have 130 U.S. military advisers, while Nicaragua has 17,000 advisers from Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union, and Cuba -- a stop to the arms traffic; a global and regional solution; and supervision and surveillance, but this must include borders, ports, airports -- strategic areas from a regional standpoint, that is, involving the five Central American states. I feel, therefore, that this is a positive element for peace in the region.

[Mateo] Mr Foreign Secretary, could any decision adopted in the coming meeting of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America serve as basis for a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council?

[Paz Barnica] I feel that the document we submitted to the OAS Permanent Council last week is rational, because it contains a proposal about the Central American situation that supports the Contadora Group and reiterates the need to seek a solution to the Central American conflict through peaceful means. I think that any decision that may be adopted by the Contadora Group is perfectly compatible with whatever deicisions are adopted by the regional body, at the regional level, as represented by the inter-American system.

[Mateo] Mr Foreign Secretary, I can't take too much of your time, but I must ask you this question: There is a [word indistinct] possibility that an article will be included in the Salvadoran Constitution -- which is now being drafted -- by which El Salvador would totally appropraite the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, which we share with two other nations. What is your view of this apparently strong possibility on the part of El Salvador?

[Paz Barnica] Honduras has fully recognized rights over the Gulf of Fonseca. So does El Salvador, in its part, and also Nicaragua. There have been reports about attempts by the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly to include this article in the new Salvadoran Constitution. There is nothing concrete on this. If this happened, it would be a violation of the spirit and letter of the General Peace Treaty concluded in 1980. The Honduran Government firmly and unshakeably adheres to its position of achieving a delimitation of the border as soon as possible within the framework of the General Peace Treaty, which contains pertinent legal provisions in that regard.

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA RADIO RIDICULES KISSINGER APPOINTMENT

PA182020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Kissinger: The Rules of Genocide"]

[Text] Since his Central American policy has been rejected by the majority, President Reagan has appointed a commission composed of Democratic and Republican congressmen who, chaired by Henry Kissinger, will advise the head of state on political actions for the region.

In this way, Reagan wants to create a bipartisan group to secure congressional approval for new funds for the genocidal army of El Salvador once Reagan certifies that the human rights situation in that country has improved.

The presence of the former U.S. secretary of state to head the Yankee aggression against Central America should bring calm to everyone. Kissinger is responsible for the implementation of policies that meant death for thousands in Vietnam, Chile, and southern Latin America. He was also involved in the murder of Italian former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, who had called for a Christian Democratic-Communist agreement in his country. It was Kissinger who stated emphatically that the United States would not allow a communist presence in NATO countries. However, the Communists joined the government in France, and the world has kept turning as before.

Kissinger is an egomanic. He made the U.S. taxpayers spend millions so he could create for himself the image of a superpolitician capable of adopting a thousand resolutions a minute and of controlling the world with a pocket computer.

He invited more than 400 prominent persons from throughout the world to his recent 60th birthday party so that no important Western personality would miss it, according to what he has confessed to persons close to him.

His latest effort -- in which he put his prestige on the line -- was to try to move the World Soccer Cup games to the United States, but he failed in that too, since the games will take place in (?Mexico).

BORGE SAYS U.S. BATTALION ON HONDURAN BORDER

PA181751 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 18 Jul 83

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] Managua, 18 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Interior Minister Tomas Borge said today that almost 12,000 troops, including a battalion of the U.S. Special Forces, are deployed along Nicaragua's norther border, and he described the situation there as "the calm before the storm."

Both Nicaragua's leftist leaders and their rightist insurgent enemies have forecast important attacks that will coincide with tomorrow's celebration of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the civil war against dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The government has imposed unprecedented strict security measures, and the security forces and troops of this country of 2.7 million people are in a state of alert.

Borge told REUTERS that seven Honduran Army battalions and one U.S. Special Forces battalion are stationed on the Honduran side of the border, reinforcing some 7,000 Nicaraguan "counterrevolutionaries" who operate from Honduran bases. A Honduran battalion numbers approximately 500 men, and a U.S. Special Forces battalion normally includes about 350 men.

Borge said that a group of "contras," short for "counterrevolutionaries," recently infiltrated the country through the border, and that they are being pursued by the regular troops. "They will fall into the trap we have prepared" he added.

Diplomats have said here that the Nicaraguans have responded to the alleged concentration of forces on the Honduran side, deploying reinforcements of regular troops to the northern departments of Madriz, Nueva Segovia, and Jinotega. No figures on the number of men mobilized have been issued.

GOVERNMENT SETS MEASURES ON ENTRY OF U.S. CITIZENS

PA190125 Managua International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government, through the Immigration and Alien Affairs Directorate, in order to facilitate the entry into Nicaraguan territory of any U.S. citizen, has implemented the following measures:

1. All U.S. citizens wishing to visit Nicaragua will be able to enter the national territory by presenting an immigration card.

2. The immigration card to enter Nicaragua replaces, for a U.S. citizen, the requirement of a consular visa.

3. The immigration card will be given to the traveller by the travel agency and will also be available at all immigration centers of the country.

4. The authorization to enter Nicaragua grants the bearer the right to remain in the country up to 30 days, extendable should be interested party so request.

5. This measure will not be valid for those persons who are travelling as representatives of the U.S. Government. These persons will need a visa to enter the country. This visa is issued by the Nicaragua diplomatic office in Washington.

RAMIREZ REJECTS TALKS WITH ARMED OPPOSITION

PA182109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1906 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Report by AFP special correspondent Euridice Gomez]

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AFP) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has categorically rejected any possibility of dialogue with the armed groups opposed to the Managua government.

Ramirez told AFP that "our position is firm," adding that "we will not consider the possibility of talks with the opposition armed groups. We wil not discuss this possibility with anyone, much less with the United States." He made this statement in referring to recent proposals by various armed groups abroad.

The first group to request a dialogue with the Sandinist junta was the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), formed and directed by former Somozist guards with U.S. support, which has some 7,000 men.

On 30 June, the FDN presented a proposal to the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- asking the group to promote talks as "a genuine step toward peace in Central America." Later, at the beginning of this month, in San Jose, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) -- led by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government, and Eden Pastora, former Sandinist commander -- expressed its willingness for "dialogue" but demanded the formation of a new government junta in Managua.

Ramirez, who is 40 years old and has been a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction since it was formed in July 1979 following the Sandinist victory, also denied a report circulating in San Jose about a U.S. "ultimatum" to Nicaragua for a negotiated settlement with the armed opposition groups.

"That's totally false," he stressed, adding that Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, "did not even make a verbal proposal" to this effect during his visit in Nicaragua a month ago.

"We have never talked with the Reagan administration about holding dialogue with the counterrevolutionary groups," Ramirez stressed, adding that "we will not recognize" those organizations.

"The only subject we can discuss with the United States is the dismantling of these groups" since "the problem is not in Nicaragua, but beyond its borders," he indicated.

In relation to the call to "rescue the Nicaraguan revolution" made in Costa Rica by a group of former members of the Sandinist Government -- including Arturo Cruz, who with Ramirez was a member of the so-called Group of Twelve which conducted the international negotiations to obtain the necessary support to overthrow the Somozist regime -- Ramirez said that "they should come to Nicaragua to make this statement."

In his statement, Cruz considered the possibility of "a political solution that would prevent a national and regional catastrophe" and indicated that "the conclusion of the Nicaraguan armed struggle should be included in an agenda for negotiations."

Ramirez also referred to the Contadora Group efforts to achieve peace in Central America, noting that in his opinion, they have had relatively good results, since they have prevented open confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua.

However, he added, Nicaragua expects "long-term permanent results."

"Our contribution to the Contadora Group is to be flexible enough to prevent its failure" because "if that happens, a military solution would prevail," which, he emphasized, "is not the solution."

Ramirez reiterated the accusation made by several officials of his government in the past few days about "extensive plans for a new attack," warning that whatever happens "will be critical" and that "we cannot close our eyes to this."

Ramirez said that if "greater escalation takes place which the Contadora Group cannot prevent, we will find another mechanism that will guarantee peace." He cited the UN Security Council as an example.

Nevertheless, the junta member said the only way to eliminate the threat of an imminent war "that would involve the entire region" is for "the U.S. and Honduran governments to sit down to negotiate with us."

REPORTS ON COMMEMORATION OF REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Arrival of Groups Noted

PA182125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Soviet, Polish, Bulgarian, and Cuban delegations that will participate tomorrow in the main event of the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution arrived this morning. It is expected that the government delegations from Belgium, The Netherlands, Great Britain, Finland, France, Canada, Honduras, and [word indistinct] will arrive this afternoon. The United Nations and UNESCO retinues are also expected to arrive between 1400 and 1800 this afternoon. The delegations from Brazil, Venezuela, India, and the Dominican Republic arrived yesterday.

Other Delegations Attend

PA190010 Managua International Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Guests are arriving for the 19 July ceremonies. Delegations from Mexico, Cyprus, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania, and Msgr. Sergio Mendez Arceo, former Cuernavaca archbishop, were the first special guests to arrive here to attend activities to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the 19 July revolutionary triumph. The Mexican delegation is headed by Humberto Hernandez Haddad, the PRI's international foreign affairs secretary, and includes three senators and four deputies.

One hundred and fifty guests, including political, religious, and artistic personalities, and delegations from several countries are expected to attend the Sandinist people's revolution's fourth anniversary celebration. The main event will take place in the city of Leon, which is located 90 km east of Managua.

On his arrival at Sandino Airport, Humberto Hernandez Haddad said that he has brought a fraternal greeting for the Nicaraguan people from the Mexican revolution. He added: We reiterate our understanding and solidarity.

Another special guest, Msgr Sergio Mendez Arceo, former Cuernavaca archbishop, said that he came to show his solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution, which is building a free fatherland, and emphasized his optimism that Nicaragua will be successful in defeating imperialist attacks.

Further on Mexican Delegation

FL181555 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican legislators who are attending the fourth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution today expressed their desire that a peaceful solution be found to the tensions prevailing in the region, the PRI reported here.

The PRI delegation of congressmen, which expressed the Mexican people's desire for Nicaraguans to fulfill their democratic aspirations through the forthcoming elections, is led by PRI Secretary for International Affairs Humberto Fernandez Haddad.

The Mexican delegation, which is being hosted by the Nicaraguan Government, consists of the following congressmen: Senators Manuel Ramos Gurrion and Miguel Borge Martin, and deputies Antonio Murrieta, Ignacio Olivera, and Zina Ruiz de Leon.

Havana Reports Arrivals

PA181838 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Many official delegations have continued to arrive in Managua, Nicaragua, to attend the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, which will be held in the city of Leon on 19 July. The delegations of the GDR, Mongolia, Vietnam, and Kampuchea arrived in the last few hours at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes has also arrived in Managua. Besides accepting an invitation from the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, he will also attend the historic date's festivities.

Cuban Leader Makes Statement

PA182008 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1812 GMT 18 Jul 83

[News conference held by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, at the Protocol Room of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport on his arrival in Managua "a few minutes ago;" questioners unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] On your arrival in Managua for the fourth anniversary of the revolution in a solidaristic gesture from your country, what is your opinion of the Contadora joint declaration?

[Rodriguez] First of all, I want to state that for all Cubans, arrival in Nicaragua is always an occasion and an opportunity to express our permanent friendship with the Nicaraguan people and their revolution. Naturally, on this occasion of the fourth anniversary of the beautiful Nicaraguan revolution, the overthrow of Somoza and the establishment of democratic and people's power in this country, for those of us who make up the Cuban delegation, including (?Pineiro) and other companeros, the pleasure is doubled.

You have asked me about Contadora. In our view, the most important thing about Contadora is that these efforts for negotiation and political dialogue have remained alive and have acquired a new thrust from the meeting of the presidents of the four countries which make up the group -- Presidents de la Madrid, Betancur, de la Espriella, and Herrera Campins -- over the weekend in Cancun. They met to examine the status of the efforts of their foreign ministers and to decide on precise moves to give a new push to the Contadora efforts.

It is still too soon to issue opinions on each of the aspects that the presidents have addressed for possible solutions. I think that overall it is a very important step. It is up to the Central American countries and, very specifically, to Nicaragua and Honduras to analyze and thoroughly decide on the proposals. At this time Cuba wishes to stress its support for the Contadora efforts, for negotiated solutions instead of military solutions.

Yesterday, the U.S. President reiterated his positions on Central America, which lead inevitably to military confrontation. While the Latin American countries and their main representatives and Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Salvadoran revolutionaries invoke the need for negotiations, dialogue, and peaceful solutions, President Reagan insists on military solutions under the pretext that communism must be defeated, an out-of-date ideological foundation for his policy as U.S. President. It is a contrast that must be pointed out and stressed. Four Latin American presidents have met out of concern about the possibility of military danger in Central America. At the same time, the U.S. President not only adds fuel to the fire of the internal Central American conflicts that the United States has encouraged, provoked, and produced with long centuries of oppression, but also persists in his positions of dogmatic inflexibility instead of creating the very least alternative of democratic solutions. We think this is a lesson for the Latin American countries. It is also a lesson for the European peoples because, as is known, the President, who is insisting on installing 572 nuclear missiles in central Europe, is the same one who is leading Central America to positions in which his inflexibility makes negotiation difficult.

The Contadora efforts have not only been supported by all Latin America, but also by very important forces of Europe -- France, Sweden, Spain, and even the Christian Democratic and Liberal government of the FRG through the statements of its foreign minister in support of the Contadora efforts. For the time being, we want to emphasize that Cuba gives its total support to negotiated solutions in the Central American region. It supports a political discussion to solve the problems of El Salvador, where evidently the strength of the guerrilla movement has shown that a reactionary military solution is impossible. It is open to any participation that emerges from these Contadora efforts.

[Question] In your view, what is the significance of the celebration of this fourth anniversary of the revolution, within the context of the current Central American situation?

[Rodriguez] First of all, the anniversary itself is significant because the U.S. Government, the Reagan administration -- representatives of the worst of U.S. imperialism -- have done all that they can, and even what they can't, to prevent revolutionary Nicaragua from celebrating its fourth anniversary. They have used all means of political, military, and economic pressure to defeat the Nicaraguan people's efforts to carry out their national, democratic, and liberating revolution. The victory of celebrating with the people's support the fourth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution amid the external aggression is significant. The fact that Nicaragua has repelled successive attacks from Honduras by former Somozist mercenary forces supported by the Honduran Army led by gorilla [Honduran Armed Forces Commander Gustavo] Alvarez represents a victory not only for Nicaragua, but also for all the Latin American peoples. We are very pleased to be here in these circumstances to celebrate with the Nicaraguans their revolutionary festivities.

[Question] It is reported from Washington that Henry Kissinger will be appointed special U.S. ambassador to Central America. Does this entail a defeat of the efforts of Richard Stone?

[Rodriguez] I think these are two different things. According to the interpretation that I have, Kissinger's functions are investigative efforts with a group of personalities who tend to seek some reconciliation between the forces of the U.S. Executive Branch and Congress to carry out a policy with a broader context than the one currently being carried out by President Reagan. Stone's efforts are more limited, in representation of the U.S. President, and I do not think they are contradictory. I think they represent part of the same process.

Castro Message Reported

PA181435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Our peoples are united by a historic friendship and brotherhood. We have suffered in our own flesh the same exploitation. The victories of the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions made it possible for our peoples to reunite and strengthen that brotherhood. The above is one of the substantial parts of the message sent by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, to the Nicaraguan Government Junta on the fourth anniversary of the revolutionary victory.

The message notes the achievements of the Sandinist revolution in all fields, despite the difficult conditions under which the nation's reconstruction is being carried out, having to face the destabilizing actions of imperialism.

The message of Fidel Castro reaffirms the solidarity and support of the Cuban people and government for the people and government of Nicaragua.

PANAMA'S AMBASSADOR RESTATES FOREIGN POLICY LINE

PA190105 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jul 83 p 12

[Text] Relations between our two countries are cordial, affectionate and fraternal, as my presence here confirms, Reynaldo Rivera Escudero, the new Panamanian ambassador to Nicaragua, told a group of newsmen shortly before presenting his credentials to Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The ceremony took place in the Ambassador's Room of the Foreign Ministry at 0900, when a band from the Sandinist People's Army greeted the diplomatic representative with the national anthems of the two countries.

In a brief speech, Rivera Escudero noted that his government, along with the governments of Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico, with which it forms the Contadora Group, "has sought to advance in the difficult task of finding the formulas to guarantee a stable and harmonious future for the Central American peoples."

He admitted that there are limitations to the effor, but remarked that "the determining elements and interests that are at play to hinder and block the achievement of peace" have been recognized.

In a brief talk with newsmen, Rivera Escudero said that his country's foreign policy has not changed; that Panama continues to be a member of the Nonaligned Movement; that its [revolutionary] process is continuing; and that it has always been respectful of the self-determination and independence of other countries.

We believe in nonintervention and in peaceful negotiation, he said.

The Panamanian people have admired and openly identified with the Nicaraguans since the times of their struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, Rivera Escudero said.

Finally, he noted the importance of social peace, saying that it should consist of a total and definitive end to misery and ignorance. "That is why we are talking about an army to sow the earth and build roads and schools, not an army for war, destruction and death, "he said.

CENTRAL BANK ON STATUS OF LOANS, FOREIGN DEBT

PA151723 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] In the period following the revolution, the Central Bank of Nicaragua [BCN] has been able to renegotiate with U.S. commerical banks a total of $882.4 million in foreign debt inherited from the Somozist era.

A central government report adds that to date, the BCN has signed new long-term and short-term loans amounting to $1.945 billion and has covered its oil payments, signing important agreements with the governments of Venezuela and Mexico.

The report points out that despite the financial blockade imposed by the official credit institutions, the BCN has met its foreign debt obligations, paying off $254.3 million worth of long-term and short-term obligations.

ARDE ISSUES STATEMENT ON RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

PA182230 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Statement issued by the Sandinist Unity of Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas (MISURASATA), the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), and the Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS); date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and the organizations that comprise it declare that:

1. We are irrevocably committed to the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution. This includes the installation of an effective democratic regime promoting democratic progress and social justice; the implementation of the principles of a mixed economy, political pluralism, and nonalignment; compliance with the resolution of the 17th OAS consultative meeting; and the fulfillment of the revolutionary documents of the government program which constitute the fundamental statutes of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people.

2. We have recognized that various negotiations and proposals aimed at pacification of the Central American region, including the proposals made by the Contadora Group, are positive.

3. We are prepared to engage in a dialogue with all Nicaraguan sectors, including the FSLN and the international community, in order to assume obligations and responsibilities for commitments derived from viable and worthy political solutions leading to the application of effective and true actions for peace and regional stability as well as nonintervention.

4. We assert that in order to achieve these goals it is indispensable to first achieve internal social peace in Nicaragua, as an integral part of the Nicaraguan revolution and hence of regional peace and stability.

5. Nicaragua's domestic social peace includes:

A. Withdrawal of the FSLN's DN [National Directorate] from the government.

B. Organization of a new government junta composed of members who are eminently democratic, who will appoint a cabinet of pluralist ministers.

C. Fulfillment of the resolution of the 17th OAS consultative meeting and the revolutionary documents of the government program.

D. Withdrawal of the obvious foreign presence from Nicaragua's domestic affairs.

E. Elimination of personalistic control of the armed forces and the state institutions.

F. Unrestricted enforcement of fundamental liberties and human rights.

G. Establishment of unrestricted freedom of expression.

H. Immediate enactment of an electoral process and political parties law so that the Nicaraguan people can, within 6 months of forming the new government junta, exercise their legitimate right to elect a national constituent assembly in free and democratic elections.

I. Initiation of the institutionalization of democracy, with the organization of a state of law.

6. We appeal to the consciences of the governments of America and the world, to international organizations and institutions, and to the political parties and personalities that helped overthrow the Somozist dictatorship, to establish in Nicaragua a system that is democratic and just, and that promotes social progress. We appeal to them to express clearly their desire and determination regarding the obvious foreign intervention in Nicaragua's domestic affaris and the [words indistinct] of the FSLN government toward Soviet and Cuban interests.

This situation jeopardizes security on the continent and threatens war in the region unless efforts are made to establish a multilateral political solution to prevent bloodshed and to restore domestic social peace and the revolutionary process in Nicaragua. ARDE will continue to struggle with every means at its disposal for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution. It hopes that good sense, dialogue, reflection, and prudence will crystallize the efforts for regional peace and stabilization to make Nicaragua a true republic, and that the Nicaraguan revolution will again become the hope of America and of the world's oppressed countries.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE!

FDN GENERAL STAFF MEMBER SEEKS OPPOSITION UNITY

PA182330 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1606 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Interview with Steadman Fagoth Muller, leader of the MISURASATA and member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [FDN] General Staff, by Voz de Honduras Press Department; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Commander Steadman Fagoth Muller, what do you think of the union of the four forces that are currently fighting Sandino-communism in Nicaragua?

[Fagoth] I will try to give you a clear answer. At this moment, unity is fundamental, for two simple reasons: In the first place, because the enemy is repelling our individual attacks. In other words, acting separately and without any coordination, we will not be able to deliver decisive and effective blows to the enemy. In the second place, though we have many organizations which are doing what they can, there is a large portion of the population which remains undecided as to whom to give its support. They will not give us their support if they see our organizations as immature -- if, instead of defending the nation's highest interests, we are fighting over the interests of our individual organizations. We must bear in mind that what is at stake is the nation's sacred interest, and in this respect we cannot be divided. There is another aspect to consider also: that countries which claim to be defending democracy will not give us their support if they do not see in us a mature attitude, especially on the part of the leaders of the anti-Sandinist struggle.

At this moment, it is necessary: 1) to establish a joint leadership and a joint political commission to direct the anti-Sandinist movement, that will bring together all the Nicaraguan forces; 2) to deliver effective blows to the enemy; and 3) to gain the confidence of countries that are still undecided as to the Soviet expansionist movement of the new Castros of Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Could you tell us MISURASATA's political objectives for the democratization of Nicaragua once victory is obtained?

[Fagoth] That is a very good question. It gives me the chance to explain some basic objectives of the organization. One is to participate in the country's life as first class, not second class, citizens. As you and everyone knows, for years we have been mercilessly exploited and ostracized. We want to see our organization have a say in the country's affairs, because we are also Nicaraguans.

[Reporter] Commander Fagoth, what will be the political platform for the democratization of Nicaragua?

[Fagoth] I still do not know. We are working on it. I am sorry I cannot give you a definite answer to your question.

[Reporter] Commander Fagoth, could you tell us something about MISURASATA's war activities on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua?

[Fagoth] I am going to give you this bulletin which still has not been published. I have not given it to anyone yet. We blew up a bridge, two fuel tanks totaling 54,000 gallons, and an enemy boat used to transport arms and ammunition between Puerto Isabel and Las Limas. The bulletin has all the information.

[Reporter] Commander Fagoth, would you like to add anything more for the people of Nicaragua?

[Fagoth] I would like to ask them two things: 1) to realize the importance of the formation of a joint leadership at this moment; and 2) to respond to the calls of the joint leadership.

HAVANA ON CONTADORA GROUP'S CANCUN COMMUNIQUE

PA182022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Contadora Group countries have reaffirmed their objective of contibuting to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in Central America. For that purpose, they agreed on a plan that includes the proscription of the use of the territory of states of the region to carry out politial and military actions to destabilize regional governments. This is stated in a joint communique signed yesterday in the Mexican resort of Cancun by Presidents Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, and Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico.

The document stressed that, in order to carry out this plan, political agreements and commitments must be achieved that lead to an effective control of the arms buildup, the elimination of all foreign advisers from the area, and the prohibition of other forms of aggression or interference in the domestic affairs of the Central American countries.

The document of the Contadora Group summit meeting recommended that negotiations be initiated on agreements for the control and reduction of weapons and that the existence of foreign military installations be prohibited in the Central American nations. It also suggested that mixed security commissions be formed to prevent and settle border incidents. It also emphasized the need to promote a climate of detente in the area and to prevent statements and actions that endanger the essential climate of political confidence needed in the region.

ADVANCES OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION CITED

PA181912 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Weekly feature on the Nonaligned Movement]

[Excerpt] Another nonaligned country whose situation is being observed with particular interest is Nicaragua. Notwithstanding the huge resources that this Central American country must dedicate to its defense to counter the undeclared war against it, the people's revolution continues advancing firmly. While thousands of Nicaraguans fight on the borders against former Somozist guardsmen and regular Honduran troops, the government junta of national reconstruction has continued the application of the agrarian reform law, which has made it possible to turn over 10,000 hectares of tillable land to farm cooperatives.

Salvador Mayorca, Nicaraguan deputy minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, has announced the distribution soon of property titles to approximately 1,000 Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians, which will mark the start of a broad program of assigning the lands in the Indian communities established along the Atlantic coast of the country. Nicaragua has also achieved positive results in health assistance, particularly in the reduction of the infantile mortality rate and in the massive vaccination programs. Nicaragua was also the first Latin American country to respond to the appeal of the WHO to join the "Health for All in the Year 2000" plan.

The above changes were made possible only after the overthrow on 19 July 1979 of a proimperialistic and oligarchic dictatorship that never showed concern for the people's interests. On Tuesday, Nicaragua commemorates the fourth anniversary of the victory of its Sandinist people's revolution.

The foundations for the strong criticisms against the Honduran regime at the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries Movement held last January in Managua were again confirmed when the Tegucigalpa government accepted the installation in its territory of a U.S. military base, which jeopardizes even more the peace in the area.

The FMLN has reported that the Puerto Castilla base in Honduras constitutes another step forward in President Ronald Reagan's interventionist escalation in Central America, and warned that if the United States dares carry out a direct intervention in El Salvador, it will have to pay an extremely high price not only at the national and regional levels but also at the international level.

CASTRO ATTENDS CLOSING SESSION OF ANPP MEETING

FL152027 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of the second legislature of the National Assembly of People's Government [ANPP] concluded yesterday at Havana's Palace of Conventions. During yesterday's afternoon session, ANPP Vice President Comrade Jorge Lezcano proposed that the Communications Ministry and Havana City Province submit their respective financial reports at the next meeting. This proposal was approved by all of the deputies. A report submitted by the attorney general was discussed yesterday afternoon; also discussed at this session was the case of secondary students who attend school half-day.

[Begin Fidel Castro recording] Fernandez, what is the status of keeping secondary students in school all day?

[Education Minister Jose Fernandez] Secondary students are kept in school all day only at boarding schools. All secondary schools are utilized to the limit and even beyond that, yet some kids go to school in the morning while others go in the afternoon.

[Castro] I have a question. What problems are we facing to keep secondary students in school all day in urban areas throughout the country without having to set up dining rooms and semi-internships? What are our limitations for this?

[Fernandez] We would have to build hundreds of major schools. We have 1.1 million students at the medium secondary level, with more than 200,000 of them in boarding schools. Of the 1.1 million students, and to give round figures, approximately 500,000... I believe there are approximately 480,000 [in boarding schools]. Therefore, we will have to build schools for....

[Castro, interrupting] For 700,000....

[Fernandez] Approximately.

[Castro] Schools located in urban areas....

[Fernandez, interrupting] Commander, it is important....

[Castro] ...without dining rooms, without semi-internships.

[Fernandez] This is important, as well as the work of teachers.

[Castro] Right. Now, let me ask you another question. Do you have teachers for this?

[Fernandez] We may have to increase the number of teachers. We shouldn't say that we have an adequate number now because many of our teachers give classes to some kids in the morning and to others in the afternoon.

[Flavio Bravo] Would any of you, comrades, like to speak? Vilma...

[Vilma Espin] Look, if we are able to implement this program, it would undoubtedly be the best way of preventing misconduct by minors because the main problem we have always encountered in committees charged with preventing problems concerning minors -- not only by this committee but by all groups working with minors -- is the amount of time these kids spend outside school. I am particularly referring to those kids whose ages range between 12 and 15. This is usually the main source of the problems. It would indeed be great if we could achieve this goal. We are now actually attempting to reduce this problem by promoting cultural and sport activities which, if channeled through schools -- if the school system were charged with organizing cultural activities, sport activities for kids of this age group -- this would be almost the best thing that we could do for children of this age group.

[Castro] I believe some day we should start keeping children in school all day both at the elementary and secondary levels, at all levels. But the problem is that, if to keep kids in school all day, we have to set up dining rooms. We will have to incur expenditures concerning additional numbers of workers, investments, and semi-internships. I believe elementary children should have lunch in school, but secondary students are a little older and could go home, have lunch, and return to school. We could not consider giving a great push to this project in the near future if it requires government allocations and the whole range of related social consumption.

Yet with regard to personnel -- that is, teachers -- school supplies, and the building of these schools -- which should not be conceived as semi-internship schools -- I believe we can make an effort in this direction and thus expedite the process. We should also consider the impact this will have on the training of children who will then enter pre-university schools or technological schools to become skilled workers or medium-level experts.

I am sure that if we conduct a study of the percentage of the free time that children devote to studying, we will find that this percentage is quite low. In cities, boys spend most of their time walking through the streets, goofing around, as we commonly say. I believe this is a problem we must consider. We must study our possibilities and especially focus on this age group without discontinuing what we have been doing at the elementary level. We have given emphasis to the elementary level but we have not made an effort to resolve this problem at the secondary level, with the exception of course of rural schools. But when we talk about secondary students, we are also talking about pre-university students. Fernandez, let's see if we can give a little better education to these boys. [end recording]

The closing remarks of the meeting were made by ANPP president Flavio Bravo Pardo. [Begin Bravo recording] At this assembly, we are filled with enthusiasm and faith in our strength. The strength of our people is greater than ever under the leadership of our party and Fidel. We are moving ahead, steadily and calmly, in our tasks concerning both the economy and defense, the formation of territorial militia forces, the incorporation of women in these forces, and the improvement of civil defense and our plans for times of war.

In view of all this, our country has become an impregnable bullwark. All this shows us, comrades, and the enemy also that as long as a Cuban is alive -- either a man, a woman, a child, or a senior citizen -- our enemies will never be able to overpower the Cuban people's decision to fight for their independence, for the socialism and for peace. [appaluse]

A great effort to improve production and defense is the best tribute we can pay to the glorious heroes who 30 years ago attacked the Moncada Barracks under the leadership of our invincible commander in chief. [appaluse] [end recording]

Del Valle Speech

FL151345 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1350 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Cuban Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle reads report on his ministry's accomplishments at the fourth meeting of the second legislature of the National Assembly of the People's Government at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 13 July -- recorded]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Comrade Flavio Bravo, president of the ANPP; comrade deputies, guests:

We are hereby complying with the decision to submit to our ANPP a report on the acitvities carried out by the Public Health Ministry. Each comrade deputy has received with sufficient leadtime a detailed report outlining the major aspects of our activities in the health sector, the development of medical and dental services during the revolutionary period, our achievements, and of course the problems and deficiencies we have faced.

We trust that all of you, comrades, were able to read this report and study it carefully. Thus we will just make a brief introduction of this report before letting you state your ideas and suggestions.

First of all, we would like to outline the process which preceded this ANPP meeting. The report we are submitting today to your consideration is based on similar reports prepared by regional health offices and ANPP provincial assemblies. Public health has been emphasized throughout the country, and local government organizations have increased their attention and supervision over institutions of the national health system operating in their territories.

We also view as very important the initiative taken for the purpose of this meeting by many deputies who contacted hospitals, polyclinics, and similar health centers, and health personnel training centers to learn about their activities, to become aware of their problems, to get a closer view of the people's ideas about the services provided by these institutions, and thus be in a position to conduct an in-depth analysis of public health activities and to contribute to further strengthen this sector which we can describe as a momentous front of the revolution.

For us, comrades, protection of the people's health is a social problem that involves a technical-scientific function, a deeply humanitarian action, and, above all, a political problem of the highest priority. Providing health care to the poor and to the workers who had been abandoned to their fate by unscrupulous governments was one of the most urgent, challenging demands made by Comrade Fidel during the Moncada trial as part of the revolutionary program of the 26 July fighters.

The scientific, revolutionary tradition established by our doctors from the time of Carlos J. Finlay to that of Jose Elias Borges was later tangibly continued by Dr Carlos Munoz by heroically dying at the Moncada barracks and by that extraordinary hero of both Cuba and Latin America, Ernesto Che Guevara, during the Granma expedition.

Even in those times, when our freed territory was still quite limited, our rebel army began to apply the principle that each fellow countryman has the inalienable right to health care. Doctors of the rebel army also provided, free of charge, medical services to the peasant and to his children. Thus a new cncept of human solidarity and a new breed of doctors who could climb mountains and endure sacrifices emerged under those difficult circumstances.

This was the praiseworthy origin of the rural medical service, of the wonderful international work in the health sector, and of our currently vigorous movement of specialists and students toward the country's rural and municipal hospital. Of all values, health is the most precious one.

The highest humanitarian, communist principles are observed when health services are provided to the ailing man or even more when man is protected against diseases. Solidarity among men is best expressed in this struggle to relieve pain, to prolong the life span of, or to save the life of others.

A poor country with limited resources such as Cuba, which cannot immediately meet all of the accumulated needs of its society, can however demonstrate the far better structure of its sociopolitical system by providing all of its citizens with adequate medical services. What Cuba has done in the health sector, and we state this with true satisfaction, is a real revolutionary feat and one of the most genuine, humane achievements of our fatherland.

Nonetheless, for these very reasons, we should not feel satisfied with our own work. We should be intransigent concerning errors, weaknesses, and those cases of negligence which still take place in some of our institutions, above all, we should wage an all-out battle to eradicate these evils once and for all. To this end, we must channel our actions through all of the country's state, administrative, political, and mass organizations.

We, as revolutionaries and as health workers, continue to hold as our guiding principle that set forth by Ernesto "Che" Guevara when he said that the life of a single human being is far more important than the estate and assets of the wealthiest man on earth. It is in line with this spirit that we are submitting to you these ideas so that we can immediately open the debate process.

Deputies and guests, health workers have made a great effort and have markedly contributed to increasingly improve those major indicators which reflect the state of health of our people and, through a joint effort, they have guaranteed those essential services rquired by our people from the public health sector to match their socioeconomic development.

Engaged in health care activities are 195,000 workers, including 16,836 doctors, 3,986 dentists, 31,855 nurses, and 29,109 health experts. Still attending school are 17,306 medical students, 2,371 dental students, 540 nursing students, and 26,302 polytechnic institutes students. In 1982 5,050 nurses graduated, an impressive figure. To this we must add the enrollment of 15,603 of a total of 16,114 middle-level health technicians. During the next few months, nearly 2,000 new doctors will join the health services, heralding a future for Cuba's public health where a doctor will be available in schools, workplaces, ships, and even in areas closest to the community.

At present, the ministry intends to conduct a penetrating study of everything concerning the assistance and advice which we should provide to provincial and national administrative directorates in the area of technical and economic standards for health. We are in the process of evaluating all internal procedures and reorganizing functional structures to adjust the requirements for efficient performance.

We should establish our objectives toward increased cohesiveness among all elements of the national health system, conditioned not only by the fact that we constitute part of a system but by the nature of the health practice, which requires the impelmentation of programs which cover countless factors, institutions, and various technical and administrative situations.

The reconciliation of our provinces, national units, medical science institutes, research institutes, enterprises, and other units is a process which requires greater dynamism and systematization. It must culminate in the expansion and improvement of the two-way link between technology and the economy, improve the work division among the echelons, and achieve the gradual elimination of the substantial differences in the levels of development between our provincial institutions.

The Ministry of Public Health will conduct its work firmly involved in the substantial problems we must face in all fields of medicine and health. It will learn to determine precisely how these problems come about and how the managers, technicians, and other workers conduct themselves, and their readiness to face such problems.

We must achieve a more efficient organization, capable of selectively bringing together dedicated, conscientious and militant specialists who stand out for their singularity of purpose, high discipline, and present and future devotion to the preservation, consolidation, and continuity of the progress achieved by our people in the field of health.

The main reason for the problems being faced by the national health system and its patients is the high and growing demand for medical attention by the population. Until new investments and resources can be increased to take care of hospital patients and outpatients, there will be a temporary imbalance between resources and work demands. The only short-term solution to this situatin is to redouble our efforts to increase efficiency. This in turn requires that we reconsider the organization of activities and the assistance and administrative procedures.

I would like to tell you that we are fighting resolutely to achieve efficiency; take advantage of the great revolutionary courage of our doctors, nurses, and other health technicians; take advantage of our experience and resources; and, above all, efficiently fulfill the regulations and technical arrangements established by the procedures to achieve the objectives in each health program. But we will not depend solely on our own material and human resources to achieve the high efficiency we desire. We must systematically create the closest possible links with the people for whom we work. We must, on a daily basis, foster respect from children, women, adults, and our senior citizens, not for what we are capable of doing but for the high quality services we provide. High efficiency demands that, along with treatment and service, we improve the quality of the health indicators in each province in a way which would show substantial gains and eliminate differences between one province and the other. The highest goals should be a source of pride. As we gain resources, we must provide more services and better results. And when we have fewer resources, we should show better results. This would be the most beautiful and heartfelt tribute to the 30th anniversary of the glorious exploit of the assault on Moncade Barracks and to the heroes and martyrs of the fatherland.

In all of this, health workers play an important role. Efficiency can be gained in consultations beside hospital beds, in the nursery, in the homes, and in each and every place where we come in contact with patients and their families. The truth is that the medical power which we aspire to have cannot be achieve just by acquiring a modern piece of equipment or establishing complex institutions. The most important thing is the scientific, ideological, and human education of the great mass of health specialists, technicians, and workers as the number one objective toward becoming a medical power. Without this education, our country would not achieve the most important goal. Because if we are to talk about being a power in medical education, we must train the teaching cadres on the high requirements demanded by the objective of educating the new generations of communist professionals represented in the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Science Detachment. In turn, we must improve the professional, ideological, and ethical level of the teaching staff and endow them with the general and specific traits identified with medical education in order to accomplish this grand enterprise for which we have established the necessary foundation of objective conditions.

Medical power must be gauged by the degree of development of medical specialties. Our technicians and scientists are going to play a decisive role in these specialties. We have succeeded in consolidating research institutions. Now we must expand our knowledge, generalize the sciences, increase the number of specialists experienced in science, increase the number of specialists experienced in science and technology, and commit new groups to research and development tasks, channeling them further toward resolving the health problems of the community. This will be the only way in which we can become an outstanding scientific, revolutionary, and communist power.

In order to establish world medical centers, we must have a leval of development in medical specialties along with a large staff of highly qualified specialists to permit activities connected with promotion, prevention, cure, and rehabilitation services comparable to the best in existence. We must also ensure that personal treatment would constitute an outstanding example for all.

The battle for becoming a medical power is won by men and women who have come together in pursuit of that objective and idea. Leading that battle will be Fidel and the party. Now, it depends on the scientific, technical, and educational qualities, care and, above all, the humane and ideological values of the health workers to make that battle the victory we all are sure we will win.

During the process of greetings preceding this grand National Assembly of the People's Government, all the health units pledged certain goals and the fulfillment of commitments. Today, after 6 months of great efforts, the principlal health program offers our people an infant mortality rate of 15.2 per 1,000 born alive, a historic record for Cuba and its example. In the field of savings, in fulfillment of the sixth Central Committee plenum, the gains surpassed the estimates. Savings became a synonym for fulfillment of each task, with adequate confirmation, the best quality, and the use of essential means in applying stipulated standards of consumption, in saving materials, labor, and financial resources, in struggling against waste and negligence, is using to the fullest and with discipline the working day, fulfilling the per-man average productivity norm and reducing the cost of wages with the production per peso, in uninterruptedly improving the quality of services, in getting everybody equally interested in what is used, saved, and contributed with the work of each. During just the first 3 months of 1983, the health workers saved 4,179,000 pesos, as shown in meticulously kept records. Dear deputies: We can still remember the victorious results achieved during the holding of the international conference "Health for All; 25 Years of Cuban Experience" right here at the Palace of Conventions. A group of deputies, representing the Health Committee and the National Assembly, participated in that conference and can report to you the results that were obtained.

Friendship and socialist internationalism found in this gathering of men and women devoted to health work a beautiful significance to struggle for preserving life on earth, to guarantee a bright future for coming generations, and to demonstrate that what has been achieved during these 25 years of revolution in Cuba is the peoples' outcry for a better, more honorable and just -- and happier -- life; that it is mankind's patrimony.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank each and every compatriot who, during these long 25 years, has make this gain possible; to the party for its orientation and constant guidance; to the National Health Workers Union for its support and tenacious struggle for attaining all health objectives; to the experienced, disciplined, and victorious mass and social organizations without which victory would not have been attained; and to the communist youths, pioneers, and students who, with their attitude and behavior, give daily proof of the new society we are building and the glorious future of the socialist fatherland. To all of them, I repeat, goes a strong and warm embrace of gratitude for their solidarity.

Comrade deputies: Even though we are fully aware that what we are going to say now will be only a pale and mostly incomplete reflection of the reality, it is necessary that we stress in our report the special recognition that Comrade Fidel deserves in the struggle for the development of our health system. [prolonged applause] We wish to point out that the preparation of the policy for the health sector and the high priority assigned to this sector is indissolubly tied to the commander in chief's responsibilities as head of the party and state. But that which is all that could be expected from a leader of his political stature and responsibilities is merely a small portion of the energy, time, and extraordinary effort that he devotes to health problems.

We must recall here one such dramatic circumstance as the one created by the violent epidemic of hemorrhagic dengue which scourged our country in 1981 and how he, at the head of that battle, organized and provided the necessary resources, how he was available to everyone at any time of day or night, touring hospitals, visiting those who were sick, strengthening the magnificent spirit of struggle with which our health workers responded to that criminal blow by the enemy. In like manner, we cannot leave unmentioned here how we, under his leadership, were able to emerge out of that ordeal stronger and better prepared, and how the people were able to see, once more, that the Cuban revolution and its leader would never abandon them. [applause]

During the past few years, characterized by serious economic difficulties we all know about, Comrade Fidel has given his continued and personal support to help us get the resources needed by our health institutions, and the most advanced technology for the care of the people. He has been directly concerned with the new construction projects and their most just distribution among the country's provinces. He has watched over the situation of pharmaceutical products to see to it that not a single essential medicine is missing, and has made very effort to expand as much as possible the possibility of producing them in the country. He has prepared an integral policy of specialties. He has improved the training of health personnel in all spheres. He has given us one more proof of this creative intelligence with the establishment of the medical sciences detachment and creation of internships at rural and municipal hospitals. What we owe him in the ideological training of our leaders, physicians, nurses, technicians, and other health workers is priceless. This has already been manifested in an impressing spirit of internationalist solidarity and willingness to serve any fraternal people at any time and under any conditions. We believe it is very just to point out these facts on an occasion such as this one, and that our national assembly, representing the nearly 10 million Cubans, know how much Comrade Fidel is doing to protect the well-being, lives, and security of our compatriots.

Some 36 years ago, when he was attending classes at the university, angry at the abuses, thievery, and total indifference for the country's problems, Comrade Fidel wrote a letter to the pseudopresident in power at the time, of which just one paragraph will demonstrate eloquently his early and anxious concern for our people's health. Fidel said in his lette the following: And the sick, where will they go? Where will our sick people go? Where will those who walk down our streets with pale faces, victims of the anemia which disheartens and makes one tired, go? Where will those who -- with a sharp pain in the lungs produced by horrible tuberculosis as if it were a dagger thrust into the back -- seek relief and encouragement, go? Where will those who endure the cruel punishment of watching how the days of their lives slowly come to an end with their organs eaten away by the voracious cancer -- which perhaps, because of lack of resources, was not checked in time -- go? Where will the sick peasants who, due to lack of medical care, die in numerous cases, go? Where will those who suffer from one of the many human illnesses go?

Today we can say with great satisfaction that such a horrible tragedy is a part of a shameful, cruel, and inhuman past which is now behind us.

Dear deputies: Cuban public health will be known for its high technical and scientific qualification, its demanding organization, its relevant ethical and human values, its superior training of specialists, its significant social equality, its irrevocable internationalist nature, and for the determined participation of all the people. Only that way can we become the medical superpower that Fidel, the people, and mankind long for from Cuba. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

BRAVO CALLS FOURTH ANPP SESSION SUCCESSFUL

FL151300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the People's Government National Assembly, called successful the fourth regular meeting of the second legislature of that body, which concluded last night at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

Bravo Pardo said that the wide-ranging and interesting speeches by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the two days of sessions would serve as a guide for the future.

The parliamentary committee headed by Jorge Lezcano presented a declaration, which was unanimously approved, in which the 10th anniversary this September of the death in combat of President Salvador Allende will be commemorated, and in which solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people against the fascist Pinochet regime is proclaimed.

Reports by the Attorney General's Office and by the People's Supreme Court were discussed in the National Assembly. Francisco Garcia Valls, minister-president of the State Committee for Finance, presented a report on the liquidation of last year's budget which reflected improvement in the economy's efficiency and in the promotion of the consumer goods market. Eddy Fernandez Boada, president of the Santiago de Cuba governing body, delivered a special address in which he listed the accomplishments for the main ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

The assembly unanimously voted special recognition to Santiago de Cuba for its achievements, made possible by the enthusiasm and discipline which characterize that province.

CASTRO ADDRESSES PIONEERS ON CHILDREN'S DAY

FL181859 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke yesterday at the ceremony commemorating Children's Day, near a new Pioneers and Explorers Center that he opened at the botanical garden. Before the ceremony, Fidel toured the different facilities of the explorers Center. The commander in chief unveiled a monument erected in honor of Celia Sanchez Manduley, who planted the first tree in the forest.

Present at the activities were (?Anagoma KaimaBei), director general of UN Organization for Education, Science and Culture; and leaders of the party, UJC [Union of Young Communists], and mass organizations. Pioneer (Anid Aled Prieto), member of the national vanguard of that organization for 5 consecutive years, spoke in the name of her comrades on Children's Day. In an extemporaneous speech, she expressed satisfaction with living in a country like ours. She also mentioned the role of Cuban children in the defense of the revolution and reiterated that, if necessary, they would exchange their pencil for rifles.

[Begin child's recording] We all shout with one voice that we want peace for all the children of the world -- not war, not imperialist intervention -- and if they attack us, this will be our answer: Wherever it may be, in whatever way, and for whatever reason, commander in chief, we are at your service! [shouts] [end recording]

Hundreds of Pioneers met yesterday to celebrate Children's Day with the commander in chief and commemorated feats of the country's history, beginning with the members of the Cuban Mambi army of 1868 and 1895 and continuing up to the combat training that our soldiers are currently receiving.

In his address, Fidel emphasized the importance of Pioneer and Explorer centers in the training of young people. He said that what the children are doing today in those facilities is very similar to what members of the Mambi army and the rebels did in their liberating struggles.

[Begin Castro recording] And as you have expressed a desire to be good patriots, good revolutionary soldiers, to be worthy successors of the current generation, this knowledge you are acquiring at the Explorers centers will help you to prepare for this. Moreover, it will help you to have greater self confidence to overcome difficulties and problems. [end recording]

He said that it is really extraordinary that more than 600,000 Pioneers participate in the Explorers Movement. He noted that there are now 61 Pioneer Explorer centers in the country, and estimated that, in one day, 14,000 children could utilize these facilities and, in a year, more than half a million.

After expressing his point of view that all Pioneer Explorer centers should have thatched roofs, Fidel said that there are 22 Pioneer camps in the country, which were attended by 300,000 children during the term just ended. During the next school term, we will have 23 camps altogether, which will allow 475,000 Pioneers to utilize and enjoy the facilities. He also said that Cuban children have available for their enjoyment 71 Pioneer palaces and 52 small Pioneer camps. Altogether, there are 248 Pioneer facilities with a capacity of 1,200,000 children, which means that 80 percent of the Pioneers who are in the sixth grade or higher can enjoy these centers.

[Begin CAstro recording] Many schools and hospitals have now been built for children. this was the first thing to do. We can really feel satisfied with ourselves that, as we commemorate the 30th anniversary of Moncada and the upcoming 25th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, we can say that all the children of our country have a school -- all, 100 percent of the children of the country. Not only do they have primary schools, they also have secondary schools, preuniversity schools, polytechnic schools, and technological schools. Moreover, our educational system gurantees outstanding students the opportunity to continue their higher education in any field. [end recording]

Fidel again took up the theme of the necessity for primary, secondary, and preuniversity schools to begin having all-day sessions in the immediate future. He then pointed out that our children are educated with a great sense of patriotism and said that Pioneers are also prepared to defend the revolution, although their first duty is to study.

[Begin Castro recording] That is why, on a day like today, 17 July, on the eve or a few days before we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the attack on Moncada, I can say in the name of the combatants of our generation that we are proud and happy about our Pioneers, [applause] that we are sure that you will be worthy standard-bearers of the revolution, and that when you are at the Explorers centers, when you are at camp, when you are participating in recreational or training activities, or in any activities, you will do your best and you will do it especially in memory of, in recognition of, and in gratitude to, that numerous contingent of youths who, on 26 July 1953, 30 years ago, gave their lives for you. Fatherland or death! Venceremos! [applause] [end recording]

CASTRO CHAIRS SCHOOL GAMES OPENING CEREMONY

FL161443 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, presided at the opening ceremony of the 20th National School Games, held last night at the Edurdo Sabori Sports Center. The commander in chief was presented a certificate of recognition as founder of the games and for his valuable contribution to the development of the sports movement in Cuba.

The opening ceremony began with a parade of the provincial delegations, each consisting of 18 athletes. As the athletes fanned out on the field, the torch of the games, carried by Jose Francisco Reinoso, a former member of the national soccer team who also began his sports activities in these games, entered the stadium. Athlete Judith Rodriguez Milian, winner of 17 medals in three school games, read the oath of the athletes participating in the event.

The opening remarks were made by Jorge Hart Davalos, member of the executive committee of the Havana City Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, who said: The inauguratin of these 20th National School Games is the best tribute Cuban youth can pay to all those who, during the past 20 years, have struggled to carry out Fidel's ideas on the role that sports should play in our society.

FIDEL CASTRO DECORATES UNESCO DIRECTOR M'BOW

FL190117 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 19 July carries live coverage of a ceremony being held at the main hall of the Palace of the Revolution in Havana to decorate UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow with the Felix Varela Order. As coverage begins, several Cuban officials are seen taking their positions in the hall. President Fidel Castro heads the line of Cuban officials.

Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos goes to the microphone and reads a statement explaining the significance of the Felix Varela Order, to whom it is awarded, and the great work of educator Felix Varela whose name the order bears. He adds that for the first time the Cuban Council of State has decided to bestow the medal to someone not born in America, that it has chosen Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, a son of Africa, because many grandparents of Cubans came from that continent; that Mahtar M'Bow is of humble extraction, a worker of the land, a son of Senegal; the Mahtar M'Bow is a teacher who helped to transcribe his country's languages phonetically as well as helping in their written evolution; that Mahtar M'Bow is a brilliant politician; that Mahter M'Bow has worked hard for the reform of educational systems from his post at UNESCO; and that he has defended the right of all peoples to their cultural identity.

After Hart concludes his statement at 0039 GMT, Fidel Castro walks across the hall and decorates Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. Castro returns to the opposite side of the hall.

In a 3-minute statement, the UNESCO director thanks the Cuban people and government for the high honor, and expresses great happiness for being among his Cuban friends. Coverage ends at 0044 GMT, and the camera returns to the studio.

Fernandez Meets With M'Bow

FL182348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] A lengthy exchange of views took place between UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, during a meeting held at the Ministry of Education.

In his welcoming statement, the Cuban minister expressed satisfaction at receiving such an illustrious visitor and discussing with him problems concerning our America, as Marti said. Fernandez noted that Cuba has more than 4,500 teachers working in various countries and referred to the Cuban project on development of education, financed by UNESCO, which is now in its final phase. He said that our country needs to keep it alive becasue the educational program needs many resources of equipment, which are very expensive, and sugar is worth very little. We do not have oil, and our agriculture has suffered serious setbacks as a result of adverse climatic conditions.

Responding to Frenandez' welcoming statement, the UNESCO director general said he was happy to be in Cuba again. This is not the first time he has visited our country, which is why he understands increasingly more our problems. With respect to the financing of the Cuban educational project, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow stated that, despite material difficulties, he feels it is necessary to maintain it in force. He said it is also necessary to develop programs on science and technology and, in that sense, ongoing studies will determine in which specialty an institution can be established in Cuba.

Finally, Mahtar M'Bow presented an anthology of Bolivar on education and a silver medal commemorating Bolivar's bicentennial, adding that the reason was the important role being played by education in Cuba.

BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT STUDYING NEW PROGRAMS

PA190110 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Now we are going to comment on the situation in Bolivia. As you all well know, the great majority of citizens are represented in the current Bolivian regime. At a recent conference, Bolivian Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado said that there should be a national agreement in order to face up to the current economic situation. In this agreement, Nunez del Prado said that all the sectors involved in the current regime, such as the UDP]Democratic and Popular Unity] should be represented. If all the sectors are not included, Nunez del Prado said, current problems will not be solved. The government has had to face natural disasters that were beyond its control but, in spite of this, an effort is being made to control the situation. In the future, Nunez del Prado said, we are certain to see better days.

The UDP and the current government are trying to reach an objective, the struggle for national liberation, and due to this, he said, we are trying to increase our production, generate new jobs, and strengthen the internal market. The government will not come to an agreement with the IMF if Bolivia's sovereignty and dignity are ever endangered or if this would affect popular programs. Nunez del Prado also said that the government will not negotiate with Brazil on the sale of Bolivian gas before making an in-depth study of the situation. Any negotiation would be based on national interests.

We must remember that in September 1982, before Siles Zuazo took power, inflation was sky-high, Bolivia was up to its neck in debt, and the economy was ruined. There was also a high level of unemployment, he said. Displaying some statistical charts, Nunez del Prado said that, during the last 3 months, in comparison to the same period last year, the economy has shown an increase in mineral production, foreign exchange at the Bolivian Central Bank has increased by 50 percent, and foreign debt payments are being made regularly. Agriculture has not increased due to the heavy rains and floods that affected that sector but measures have been taken in that regard, Nunez del Prado said. Bolivia's economy is not in a desperate situation: It will improve in the future because a 4-year plan will be put into effect as of January 1984, Nunez del Prado concluded.

In La Paz, it was reported that the MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left], headed by Siles Zuazo, will hold a nationwide meeting next Friday to examine the new government program. At this meeting, peasants, workers, women, youth, and, in general, all sectors will be represented. The new ministerial cabinet will be discussed. MNRI leader Jaime Paz Zamora said that efforts are being made to sabotage the UDP's unity and he called on all the workers in the country to be alert. Paz Zamora also said that if the three parties that form the UDP are not going to follow the same path, the democratic process will not be successful.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo said that an in-depth study is being made of the new government programs.

GUYANA-GDR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING HELD IN BERLIN

FL181831 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 18, CANA -- Government officials from Guyana and East Germany meet in East Berlin today, with the major talking points expected to be new lines of credit and expanded trade, officials here have said.

Head of the Department of International Economic Co-operation in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance, Winston Murray, is leading Guyana's delegation.

He said Guyana, which has sold rice, bauxite and candied fruit to East Germany, was hoping to add alcohol to the list.

The officials meeting in East Berlin -- members of the Guyana-German Democratic Republic (GDR) Joint Commission -- will also discuss offers of scholarships to Guyanese.

BAUXITE INDUSTRY 6-WEEK STRIKE ENDS

FL161457 Bridgetown CANA in English 1413 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, July 16, CANA -- A crippling six-week strike in Guyana's vital bauxite industry has ended and there will be a full resumption of work on Monday, Minister of Manpower Kenneth Denny announced today.

Resolution of the strike, which began on June 6, came during a lengthy meeting between the state-owned Guyana Mining Enterprise (Guymine) and the two unions representing company staffers under the chairmanship of the minister.

The minister called for a stable industrial relations climate in the bauxite industry, which along with sugar and rice is the mainstay of the Guyana economy.

Last month Guymine produced figures to show that at one mining location along, Berbice, the strike had cut production from a weekly 11,600 tonnes to 200 tonnes between June 15 and 21.

The main plant at Linden had also suffered a fall off in output.